

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 20, 1988/Chaitra 31,
1910 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

People Affected Due to Barbed Wire Fencing and Border Road

*735. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who will be affected by the proposed border roads and the barbed wire fencing near the Indo-Bangla border particularly in Dhubri district of Assam;

(b) the steps taken for their resettlement; and

(c) the funds allocated for payment of compensation to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) As per available information 1279 families have been affected so far in Dhubri district of Assam.

(b) and (c). Resettlement of the people affected on alternative sites is the concern of the State Government. However, the scheme for construction of border road and fence includes a provision for payment of compensation to the people affected. Rs. 56,811,330.55p have so far been provided for this purpose.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID: The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that 1279 families will be affected by the proposed border roads along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Regarding settlement of the affected people, the hon. Minister has stated that it is the concern of the State Government. As far as my knowledge goes, the State Government has not taken any action for resettlement. Regarding compensation, a large amount has been stated by the hon. Minister to have been allotted, but the minimum compensation paid to the affected people has been below the market rate. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will take strong action and ask the State Government about resettlement of the affected people and also about payment of adequate compensation as per the market rate. Also victimisation of the people should be minimised by changing the alignment of the road cum barbed wire fencing along the Indo Bangladesh border particularly in Dhubri district of Assam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want?

SHRI ABDUL HAMID: To minimise the victimisation of the the people, the present

alignment should be changed—because there is a sufficient scope to minimise the victimisation of the people.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. Member has raised a very valid problem which is faced by those people who are displaced. For the information of the House and of the hon. Member, we have instructed the State Government: in order to avoid undue hardship to the people living in the areas affected by construction of roads, the Government of Assam has been requested to evolve a proper procedure requiring conscious efforts to be made to minimise hardship to the public by making some detour or using the existing roads/embankments on the border to the maximum extent possible, even if they are some distance away from the border, so that the hardships will be minimum to the people who are displaced. These instructions, we have issued to the State Government.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID: My second supplementary is whether the Government is aware that a large number of people will remain outside the border. What will be their future prospect of living? (*Interruptions*) Border roads are proposed to be constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh Borders and 150 metres away from the border. Within this 150 metres, there are so many people living with their dwelling houses. What will be the future prospect of living? I would like to know whether they will have to vacate their places or they will remain there.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I think, I have answered the question. If we want to minimise the hardships, if it is required, they can even change the alignment a little even if it is beyond 150 metres away from the border to minimise the hardships of the people who are displaced. We have given that instruction to them to see that people are not harassed in any way.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID: It is going to be constructed 150 to 200 metres away from the borders. So, what will the prospect of those who are living outside the border?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It is the border fencing which we have demarcated. If there is any difficulty faced by those people who are being affected, who are being displaced, the State Governments have been asked, directed to change the alignment a little so that people are least affected, the hardship is least to the people who are affected by this displacement. We have issued that instruction and gates are also being provided in the fence for helping those who are living outside the fence.

SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: The Minister apprised the House day before yesterday that 2,010 kilometres road along with 1560 kilometres of the existing border roads as well as fencing construction work has been entrusted to three organisations. In the Assam sector, it has been entrusted to the State Public Works Department (PWD). This PWD of Assam has earned the name of Public Worst Department. Every time the State Government accuses the Central Government that the Central Government is shifting the responsibility in implementing the Assam Accord. Would it be the endeavour of the Central Government to see that people of Assam as well as the State Government do not accuse the Central Government? Would it be the endeavour of the Central Government to entrust the work to such organisations so that the work would come out to the satisfaction of the people, the State Government and the Central Government?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: As the Hon. Member has said, there are three executing agencies. Project is being executed by Assam PWD in Assam State and Border Roads Organisation in Meghalaya and Tripura and CPWD in West Bengal.

These are the three agencies to which the work has been entrusted to.

So far as Assam is concerned, we have been giving them money as per their requirement for land acquisition, for fencing, for construction of roads etc.

I replied just now that we have already allotted Rs. 56, 811, 330.55 for this purpose. It has to be worked out in two phases of five year each. Thus, in ten years we have to complete. This year we are going to increase it by Rs. 25 crores which includes compensation part also. We have been writing again and again for expediting payment compensation. Now Rs. 3.84 crores were allotted to Assam for 1987-88 of which the amount for land acquisition was Rs. 1.43 crores. The utilisation was to be Rs. 3.84 crores but the utilisation was only Rs. 3.62 crores in 1987-88 for the entire border.

If Mr. Hamid is interested to know about Dhubri because he belongs to that area, I can give the figures. For Dhubri, we have allotted s. 1.10 crores for land acquisition but the actual utilisation is Rs. 56.8 lakhs.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I want to know through you from the Hon. Minister whether they are going to rehabilitate the affected people on the border and those who have been affected by the border road construction. Now the Minister has replied that is the responsibility of the State Government to see that the rehabilitation is made and compensation is paid to the people. I want to know why is it that the Central Government is shifting its own burden to the State Government. Don't you think that you have your own responsibility for rehabilitation of the affected people? I want a specific answer on it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It the State Government expresses its inability that it cannot even rehabilitate the people

when it is replacing, let them write to the Central Government that it cannot take up this responsibility, then we shall do it. Usually it is the responsibility of the State Government to look after them.

District Level Planning in Eight Plan

*736. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether while preparing the draft of the Eighth Five Year Plan it has been decided that plans should be prepared at the district level;

(b) if so, the outlines of the programme prepared by Government so far to formulate the plans at the district level;

(c) whether suggestions of local intellectuals are also to be sought in this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). It is the intention of the Planning Commission to give high priority to district planning in the preparation of the Eighth Plan. States have already been requested to start the exercises for the formulation of the District Plans so that there is a greater amount of integration of the District Plans with the State Plans.

(c) and (d). It is presumed that formulation of District Plans would provided adequate opportunities for local intellectuals to give their input.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The idea of decentralised planning is a welcome step because it has been adopted to ensure that a result oriented plan is drawn up at the grass root level. So a selective approach of districts is there.

A meeting of District Collectors is proposed to be attended by the Hon. Prime Minister on April 30 at Jaipur. According to the Press reports four districts—Gurgaon, Almora, Sawai Madhopur and Kheda—are being prepared by the Planning Commission as four model districts.

Through you I want to ask the Minister whether he has taken note of a general apprehension that imbalance can be there by choosing a few districts as model districts and leaving the other districts untouched because already there is a widespread imbalance in many spheres. For instance on the one hand there are schools in which computer training services are available and on the other hand the Government is going in for operation black board scheme. Why is it so? What steps the Government is taking to remove the apprehension of imbalance development while selecting the model districts and having a district planning?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): While the presumption of the Hon. Member that the districts may go ahead on a selective basis with the exercise of their needs is confirmed, I would like to submit that so far as the four districts that have been selected and whose pilot plans have to be completed by 30th April is concerned, these four districts are located in different places—one in the desert area, one in the hilly area, one in an area which is highly drought prone and one in an area which is a little developed. These are only the pilot plans; it is not as though this is the be all and end all.

The Prime Minister in the National Development Council and earlier in the Rajya Sabha when he was answering to the debate on the President's Address had stressed with reference to the district planning. Based thereon I have already written to all the Chief Ministers to dovetail their plans along with the district plans. We have already written to them that they could utilise the services of the National Rural Development Institute in Hyderabad. We have also been giving them the money for the purposes of preparing these plans on 50 : 50 basis subject, of course, to the ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh. There are untied funds. Already this has been put forth to the States. It is not the intention of the Centre that there should be an imbalanced development which result ultimately in scuttling of the plans themselves. We would like to go ahead with the district plans to be dovetailed with the State plans so that there is homogenous development of the entire area.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: There are seven areas which are in the mind of the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission for putting more thrust. One of them is unemployment area. As I have already said, it is a welcome step but there are certain districts in the country where elections to the district bodies have not been held for many years. In the absence of elected people at the district level it can lead to non-coordination between the administration at the district level and the elected people. In view of this hurdle what is in the mind of the Government to evolve a consensus approach or to go through it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The Prime Minister has said it in the Rajya Sabha and later in the NDC. Based thereon the States have been requested to go ahead with the Panchayat Raj elections. So far as the elections at the local level are concerned, they are considering as to how best it should be Constitutionalised or legalised—either way

we are not yet clear—so that there could be no question of not going in for the elections and delaying them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no plan can be successfully implemented without public cooperation. Efforts have been made to bring about a change in the existing system. We have been observing that the Government intends to adopt a new system but as has been pointed out, the elections to local bodies and local autonomous institutions in Uttar Pradesh have not been held for the last 10 to 15 years as a result of which public representatives do not have any participation in it. Since the Prime Minister has started convening conferences of D.M's, they have become more authoritative and under no circumstance want any participation of the public representatives. No meeting of DRDA has been held in our district and the Minister appointed in charge of DRDA does not go there even for 2 to 3 years. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Why is Shri Ram Dhan a red-rag to you?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN: I am telling the position of my district. Under such condition you are taking about cooperation of intellectuals in formulation of the district plans. Are you not directly issuing directives in to this regard? Though the public representatives are already being ignored, yet I would like to ask as to what concrete steps Government proposes to take to ensure the participation of experts, public-representatives and others in the formulation of district plans.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I have already replied this question. It is neither a

question of new system nor we intend to adopt any new system. The decentralisation process was initialed from the previsions plan and we are trying to prepare the draft on district level. The public representatives and local talent will also be involved in it and we hope that the States who will prepare their plans on the basis of district level planning will prepare draft plans with the cooperation of all.

[*English*]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA: I will simply request the hon. Minister to think of the total number of district plan for that purpose.

Firstly, I would like to know whether you have instructed the institutions concerned with the district planning so that the status of the present strength of the government servants, their duties are dovetailed in the planning process and their functions are also correlated with that.

Secondly, I want to know whether the natural resource data management system, which is already being undertaken by the Department of Science and Technology, is also detailed in the system as it has in other institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology, some of the CSIR laboratories, which are highly equipped with sophisticated instruments like computers and other technologies; whether they will also be involved in the district planning? That planning must have a relationship with the necessities of the area. So, all these factors are to be brought together. This will be a very arduous process. It will not be simply providing Rs. 2 lakhs to an institution.

If you think that district planning will be possible, then, I feel, you will have to give something more. This coordination work is a very difficult task. A system has be evolved for the total process so that a well-set system is developed for the Eight Plan.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I submit that while the observation of the hon. Member, in effect, that the total facilities should be reckoned and integrated for the purpose of the Plan, is justified, I would like to submit that we, on our part, have also formed a task force in the Planning Commission headed by the Special Secretary, who is looking into how to operationalise the district level planning.

We are giving the guidelines to the States. Essentially, the States will have to interact with the districts. Therefore, they are being given guidelines from time to time. I am confident that the various suggestions that have been made by the hon. Member—that its functionaries, then, the Science and Technology Ministry, which is looking into the water management and so on and so forth—shall be integrated so that the district plan is dovetailed with the State plan.

SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an impression has gained ground that a new concept is being introduced by the Prime Minister in planning, that is, the district level planning. I do not know whether this a new concept or whether the concept has been there in the last Seven Plans. However, in most of the cases, the District Planning Committees have been functioning for the last 20 or 25 years but the main constraints and the main difficulty has been as to who is going to finance these district plans. Now, are you spelling out any new methodology of financing the district planning? If so, kindly give the specifics because that will be understood by the people and they will know the results. Otherwise, these district plans have remained as dreams on paper. I have myself worked on the District planning Committees a number of times. The districts have drawn elaborate plans and sent them from bottom to top but they have remained only on paper. Therefore, unless you spell out the new methodology of financing district planning, it will not

serve any purpose. Are you spelling out any new methodology of financing the district plans?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, as the hon. Member has been pleased to observe, in many a case there have been District Planning Committees which have been working but they could not carry on the proper planning and its execution because of its want of sufficient funds. The idea behind this process which has been commenced now is that at the local level, the public representatives and the administration could evolve what are the matters of urgent needs so that they could be attended to immediately. While this is sorted out, the Central Government, on the question of methodology, already commenced discussions with the various States. There are some States which have already allocated the funds district-wise for their development but there are States which have not done so. Now those needs have to be reckoned and the States have to be persuaded for the purpose of allocating the funds. The Centre has also to stretch its hands for the purpose of helping them. All these are being sorted in the various discussions at different levels and, at the official level, the discussions have already started.

Well Designed Intervention in Selected Enterprises

*737. **SHRI H.A. DORA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since worked out the necessary details about the proposal for well designed intervention in respect of selected industrial enterprises to maximise the production potential of the existing industries;

(b) if so, what are these details; and

(c) if not, the time by when the details

would be worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c). It is not possible to indicate a date by which the details will be finalised as consultations will be necessitated with the concerned Ministries and the industry. This process has commenced.

SHRI H.A. DORA: I have asked about well designed intervention in respect of selected industrial enterprises to maximise the production in this country and a well designed answer has been given. I am at a loss to understand as to whether what has been given here is a well designed answer to suppress the facts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, Mr. Shiv Shanker, as to what are the areas of industrial enterprises that have so far been identified. If so, what are the steps that have been taken to maximise the production therein?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): In fact, in the Midterm Appraisal document in Chapter 5.75, this issue was raised based on which the hon. Member has posed the question. But, as we have said in the answer to the question, that the process of consultation has to be completed with reference to the industries as also the Ministers, both. Now, the Hon. Member was pleased to ask us as to what has been done thereafter; what consultations have been done. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Member that we have so far in the Planning Commission discussed with the Textile Industry, Woollen Industry, Cement Industry and the Fertiliser Industry. Meeting with reference to other industries have been fixed. The matters have to be discussed with the concerned Ministries. It is only thereafter one could

conceive of well designed intervention which have been referred to in the Planning Document.

SHRI H.A. DORA: It has been stated that the process has commenced. I had asked for the areas of industrial enterprises which require the well designed interventions by the Planning Commission. That has not been answered.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, the Hon. Member is referring specifically to a, b, c industry. Even in the Woollen sector or the Textile Sector we have not gone that far. In fact the first attempt is to identify those industries which deserve well designed intervention, and then go into the plans separately because it is a process which takes a little time. The Hon. member may kindly recall that we have completed the mid term appraisal of the 7th Plan Document, mid term appraisal, only in the later part of March. After the NDC had broadly approved that, it has been placed in the House and the work has started. So, four general sectors have been taken care of so far. We have not approached the specific industries so far. It will take a little time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir sugar industry is a very important industry in our country. The production of sugarcane has considerably increased in Uttar Pradesh. These are 104 Sugar mills out of which 24 mills are of less than 1250 tonnes capacity and were set up in 1955. Thus the present sugar mills are not in a position to crush the entire quantity of sugarcane. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Ministry with a view to encourage the sugar industry efforts will be made to increase the capacity of those sugar mills, in Uttar Pradesh, particularly which have less than 1250 tonnes capacity?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I will send your suggestions to the group working on this subject.

[English]

Electronic Industry in Punjab

*738. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Punjab where electronic industries have been set up or are being set up and the items produced or to be produced in those industries; and

(b) the details of the grant being given by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Electronic industries in Punjab are mainly being set up in Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Patiala and Ropar districts. Locations and items manufactured/to be manufactured are given in the statement below.

(b) The only financial assistance given by the Union Government for setting up industrial units is in the form of backward area subsidy through State Government/ Financial Institutions. The Union Government has, however set up the Semiconductor Complex Limited in Mohali, with an investment of Rs. 60 crores for the manufacture of Large Scale Integrated Circuit devices.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Distt. Name</i>	<i>Item Description</i>
1	2	3
1.	Hoshiarpur	Black & White and Colour Television Receivers and Magnetic Tapes.
2.	Kharar	EPABX.
3.	Ludhiana	Black & White and Colour Television Receivers, VCR's Telephone Answering Machines, Telephones, B/W TV Picture Tubes, and Video Cassettes.
4.	Patiala	High Tension Transformer for TV, and Electronic Tuner for CTV.
5.	Ropar	B/W and Colour Television Receivers, Electronic Calculators, Various Types of Electro-Medical Equipment and Electronics Instruments, Mini Computers, Supermicro Computers, Computer Printers, Monochrom/Color CRT/Graphic Display Monitors, Disc Drives and sub-Assemblies, Rural Automatic Exchanges, Port EPABXs, Telephone

1

2

3

Instruments, Electronic Telex Machines, Modems, Bipolar/MOS LSI/VLSI, Various Types of Potentiometers, Switches, Connectors, B/W and CTV Control Unit for TV Tuners, Magnetic Heads, Lithium Batteries, Multichannel Radio Relay System, and Electronic Typewriters.

6. SAS Nagar

Data Acquisition Systems, Electronic PABX, Direct-to-Line Multiplex Systems, PCM Multiplex Systems, VHF/HF Trans receivers, VHF Transmitters, B/W and Colour TV Tubes, CR Tubes, Image Intensifier Tubes, GAs Filled Tubes, Gas Filled Tubes, Diodes/Transistors, LEDs, LCDs, Power Transistors, Bipolar/Mos/LSI, Ceramic Capacitors, Ni-Cd Cells/Batteries Magnetic Heads for Computers, B/W and Colour Television receivers, Various Types of Electronic Instruments, Power Supply Systems, Video Display Unit, Telephone Instruments, SCRs, and Record & Play Back Heads.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as is clear from the reply, most of these Electronic industries in Punjab are located at Ropar and Mohali which are satellite towns of Chandigarh and, as shown, the Hoshiarpur district is partly ignored. Would the Hon. Minister state if there is any provision in Plan to set up any more electronic industry at Hoshiarpur district and the time likely to be taken to set it up?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, as given in the statement, at Hoshiarpur there are some industries like, the Black & White and Colour Television Receivers and Magnetic Tapes manufacturing industries. As far as Hoshiarpur is concerned, we have not received any proposal either from the State Government or from any private industry so far. And nothing is pending with us. If any proposal comes up, we would be very happy to look at it. I would also like to add that apart

from the area around Chandigarh, we have industries in Kharar, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar etc. in the Punjab.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: As given in the reply, only about Rs. 60 crores have been invested by the Centre for the manufacture of large scale integrated circuit devices. I would like to know whether this grant given by the Centre has been considered adequate by the State Government. Secondly, will the hon. Minister like to enhance this grant taking into consideration the high prices?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: The semiconductor complex is a central enterprise. This is a rapidly advancing industry. In fact, it has made so much progress that from five microns technology with which it started, it has come today upto two microns and we are planning that by 1990 it might increase its capability to 1.25 microns.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Question must be related only to the Punjab electronic industries and nothing else.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The question is, in a way, related to Punjab. With your kind permission, I would like to know.... (*Interruptions*). Sir, when our great poet, Rabindranath Tagore wrote our National Anthem, he mentioned 'Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida, Utkala, Vanga.' That means, starting from the Punjab, it continues upto Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I allow?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the Government has received any proposal from my State Government to set up electronic industries in Bengal. If not, will the Minister consider setting up of electronic industries in the backward areas of West Bengal?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not related to Punjab electronic industry.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: But the Minister is willing to reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I allow you, I have to allow others also. No please. I may repeat that the question must be related to electronic industries in Punjab.

SHRI D.N. REDDY: My question is not about any particular State. It is a general question and a very important one.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a software virus type computer programme that can secretly spread from computer to computer and potentially destroy the stored data and give misinformation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. It is not

related to the main question.

US Aid for Pakistan's Air-Power

*740. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY†:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'National Herald' dated 21 March 1988 under the caption "US. to beef up Pk air-power";

(b) whether it has also been stated in the news-item that the current aid package would focus primarily on jets and naval Surveillance planes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report draws attention to the likelihood of Pakistan receiving 11F-16A Jet fighters together with a sizeable number of Aim 9L or 9M Sidewinder missiles in 1988. The report adds that the Pak Navy is likely to receive three P-3C Orion maritime surveillance aircraft and the first aircraft may be received by the beginning of 1989, along with a number of anti-ship and anti-submarine missiles. The package might also include submarine launched Harpoon missiles.

(d) The Government maintains a constant watch on acquisitions of military equipment by neighbouring countries that have a bearing on our security. Adequate steps

would be taken by the Government to meet any eventualities that may arise.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: From the statement, it is clear that USA is trading latest weapons to Pakistan. Now, after the Accord between Pakistan and Afghanistan, there is no need for USA to supply latest arms to Pakistan. What step the Government of India would take to persuade the US Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): I would agree with the basic tenets of the hon. Member's question. The Secretary of Defence of the United States has recently stated during his visit to Pakistan that U.S.A. will continue to supply sophisticated arms to Pakistan even after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan—these are not the exact words but he said something to that effect. These are not the exact words that I am quoting.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: The Prime Minister had made a statement that there was an understanding between him and Mr. Reagan that if the Afghanistan problem is solved, then there is no question of supplying arms to Pakistan. What steps the Government would take at the highest level to solve this problem?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): I think there is some misunderstanding. That is not precisely what I had said. What I said was that we were made to believe, made to understand, that the arms that were being supplied to Pakistan were primarily because of the tension in Afghanistan and the threat that Pakistan was facing from the tension in Afghanistan.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: During his last visit to Pakistan following the visit to our country, the United States Secretary of Defence Mr. Carlucci was reported to have assured the Pakistanis about the supply of AWACS air-

crafts to them. Will this apply to PE 3As or EC Hawkeyes? I hope the Minister knows the difference. If that is what Mr. Carlucci has said, then we would like to know the reasons, if he can share them with us? It is unfortunate that we have not been able to dissuade the United States from its position of not clearing the pitch in this region by supplying more sophisticated weapons to Pakistan. At one time, it was Afghanistan—the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan—now with this agreement of the impending withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, one can positively say that any danger to Pakistan from Afghanistan has receded. U.S.A. must have some other reasons. Have you assessed these reasons? Can you share them with this House as to what kind of preparations you are making for meeting those reasons, diplomatically, politically and militarily?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, the U.S.A. has a certain view of the world. In some respects we don't share their views. In other areas there is agreement. But they regard Pakistan as a frontline State, in their global perspective. They gravitate in the light of that particularly vision that they hold dear. We do not share that perspective. But so far as this particularly question as to what will happen after Afghan Accord is concerned, as I just said the Secretary of Defence of the United States, in Pakistan, is reported to have said that the U.S.A. would continue to supply sophisticated arms even after the Accord, to Pakistan.

On the question of AWACS, as far as we know, no final decision has been taken by the United States. But earlier there were reports that they were committed to supply AWACS. So we have no information to the effect that they won't supply. (*Interruptions*) Yes; I am glad that he Professor is pinpointing the two types he has mentioned. But when I say that no decision has been taken as far as we know, it covers both the types of

AWACS.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: If I am not mistaken, the Secretary of Defence not only spoke this in Pakistan, but even in India he made this statement, that USA will continue to assist Pakistan militarily, and their global perception is such—whether the Afghan is there or not. Was this matter taken up by the Defence Minister at his level when he came to India; and if so, what was the response? Number two: in view of the United States' global perception in respect of Pakistan, will we continue to have alignment in matter of Defence supplies with the United States, or will we have some re-orientation of our policies?

SHRI K.C. PANT: As I mentioned, this matter certainly did come up for discussion in the context of the developing situation in and around the sub-continent; and we have made our views known to the United States in no uncertain terms. But, as I said, this is their view.

As far as the second question is concerned, (*Interruptions*) there is no alignment.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Alignment in the sense that we are going in for their technology in the matter of sophisticated equipments....

SHRI K.C. PANT: There is no alignment with the United States; but if something suits us, if we can get technology which we want to get and which suits us, then we will try to get it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Pakistan has been claiming, and their supporters have been claiming, that the assistance that they were getting from the United States was mainly not for confrontation with India, but it was because of the Afghan problem. Is the Minister aware of the fact that even after the signing of the Geneva Agreement, if you go

through various documents and various aspects of that agreement, is it not a fact that even when the Soviet troops start withdrawing after May, i.e. after 15th May and complete those operations, do you not envisage of situation wherein a lot of arms and ammunitions and also some of the sophisticated arms will be left behind—as it happens after every withdrawal of forces—and a lot of things are going to be dumped there? It is feared that they may fall also in the hands of Pakistan, and probably others also. If that is going to be so, particularly in view of this particular situation, even after the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, will you not take special precautions about this aspect, and take up the matter with Pakistan, and also bring it to the notice of USA, and insist that increased assistance to Pakistan will be harmful, even to the interests of India?

SHRI K.C. PANT: The basic point which the hon. Member has raised is one on which there is concern, on two counts: one is that whatever the assurance of those who supply arms to Pakistan, like the United States in the past also, despite their assurances that these will not be used against India, they have been used against India; and arms not uni-directional. It is not as though you point a gun at Afghanistan, and it cannot be turned around and pointed against India. Therefore, we have our experience of the past, and we make no bones about it, and we have made it clear to the United States that these assurances cannot hold water if Pakistan's intentions change; and their capacity to control Pakistan in that situation has proved to be very limited in the past. Therefore, there is no reason for us to think that they will be able to exercise control in the future.

The other aspect is of the arms that will be left behind. It is a valid point, and we will have to see what we can do about it. It is not an easy point to tackle. But I accept the validity of the point raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now next question: Mr. Arvind Netam is not there. Question 742: Mr. Bhuria is not there; Question 743: Mr Somnath Rath is also not there. (*Interruptions*)

We are going to take up the Demands for the Defence Ministry. At that time we can discuss matters relating to the previous question. Now there are so many questions, and many Members are waiting.

Now Question 744—Mr Hannan Mollah.

**Reinforcement of Border Outposts
along Rajasthan Border**

*744. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH†:
SHRI R.P. DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered for any reinforcement of border out posts along Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan to check intruders indulging in smuggling of drugs and killing of rare birds of desert; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Reinforcement of border outposts along Indo-Pak Border in Rajasthan is being made to check intruders indulging in smuggling of arms, ammunitions etc. Indirectly it helps in better protection of wild life also.

(b) From security point of view it will not be in the public interest to furnish the quantum of force and other infrastructure added.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The Minister has agreed in his reply that the intruders are coming for smuggling arms, ammunitions

and drugs. It is a matter of great concern in the various border areas. But in spite of the government repeatedly spelling out that they are taking effective steps, reinforcing border security forces, these incidents are also growing. Recently, in Jaisalmer area, some people came from Abu Dhabi and stayed there for about 20 days. How many cases of intrusion occurred in 1987? Is the intrusion increasing? What steps the government has taken to stop this intrusion?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We share the concern of the hon. member. So far as smuggling of drugs is concerned, our forces are very active to check smuggling. In 1986, 367.235 kgs of heroin was seized; its value was more than Rs. 20 crores. 407.419 kgs of charas valued at Rs. 61,41,490 was seized. 8.563 kgs of opium was seized. The miscellaneous amounting to Rs. 19,24,977 was seized. The total value stands at Rs. 29,87, 83467. We have seized all these drugs in 1986. In 1987, 323.720 kgs of heroin was seized; 4092.941 kgs of charas was seized and 6056.06 kgs of opium amounting to Rs. 33,61,97829 was seized. Therefore, the forces are very vigilant.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: What about the number of people?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I will write to you about it separately.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: These infiltrations are posing a challenge to the security of our country also. We are very much concerned about the forces which are helping the extremist forces inside our country. They are smuggling modern armament; they are active in destabilising a part of our country. To stop them, the government has been repeatedly saying that they are going to seal the border—to stop those infiltrations and to save the country from those foreign powers which are instigating and helping the terrorists and extremist forces inside our country.

What steps has the Government actually taken to seal the border? What is the progress and when will these things be completed, so that repeatedly we need not say that we are trying, but still they are infiltrating. In which stage is this sealing of the border and when will it be completed and how effectively will we be able to combat this?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): If I may try to inform the hon. Member, we are attempting the most effective policing of the border and in that all these areas that the hon. Member has raised, smugglers mixed up with extremists, smuggling of narcotics and drugs, all these various aspects are covered and the effective policing is not only with a view to check the infiltrators and extremists but also to put an effective brake on the smuggling activities, both in narcotics and drugs. The Government is seriously considering a very strict action plan of having a fresh look at the whole subject of drugs getting smuggled into the country, drug abuse and also how effectively we can have some kind of a method by which the drugs do not affect the lives of our youth, in our country. A comprehensive action plan is being prepared, Soon it will be put into action.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: What about sealing of the border?

S. BUTA SINGH: That is being done.

SHRI R.P.DAS: Recently two members of the royal family of Abu Dhabi came up to Krishnagar in Jaisalmer district from across the border, presumably for hunting wild life. Actually they killed two Tailor birds, which are very rare birds in Rajasthan. The members of the same royal family came to the same place, Krishnagar in Jaisalmer district in 1974 and they killed five hundred Sand Grouses, also rare birds of Rajasthan. The

reply given to this question is very unfortunate in the sense that reinforcement of border out-posts along the Indo-Pak border is being messed up. But it indirectly helps better protection of wild life also. But I am sorry to say that protection and preservation of wild life should not be done in this fashion, indirectly by some forces. More attention should be paid to preservation and protection of wild life. What action would be taken in regard to preservation and protection of wild life in Rajasthan, that I would like to know from the Minister.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: So far as protection of wild life is concerned, the Rajasthan government have issued instructions to the Superintendent of Police to check movement of intruders, smuggling of arms and armament and drugs and to ensure that no rare birds are killed. That protection is fully given to wild life. Rajasthan Government has got this scheme.

We have introduced a scheme for border area development and also providing very improved transport systems to these border area development authorities and they have also posted border intelligent posts, to see that destruction of wild life does not take place. The State Government are taking action to increase the border police intelligence also and night curfew has been imposed in sensitive areas of the border to see that full protection is given to wild life.

So far as the infiltrators are concerned, Hannan Mollah wanted to know about the action taken. The BSF had, in 1986, picked up 1899 intruders, they were apprehended, 390 were handed over to the State Police and they pushed back 1509. In 1987 they apprehended 1434, handed over to the State Police 336, pushed back 1980. Therefore, they are taking strong actions to check intruders and infiltrators.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Electronic Industry in M.P.

*734. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the districts in Madhya Pradesh where electronic industries are being set up and the items to be manufactured in those industries; and

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up any electronic industry in the public sector in any backward

and no industry district of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Electronic industries in Madhya Pradesh are mainly being set up in Bhopal, Bhind, Dewas, Dhar, Indore, Rajgarh, Raipur, Raisen and Rewa districts. Location and items to be manufactured are given in the statement.

(b) There is no proposal before the Government of India to set up electronic Units in the public sector in backward and no-industry districts of Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Item Description</i>
1	2	3
1.	*Bhind	Audio Magnetic Tapes, Printed Circuit Boards, Professional Grade; Audio Cassettes.
2.	Bhopal	B/W Television Receivers, Control Panels, Rectifiers, Word Processors, Heavy Duty Data Printers for News Media, and Plastic Moulded TV Cabinets.
3.	*Chhatarpur	Audio Magnetic Tapes.
4.	**Dewas	Automatic Plain Paper Copiers.
5.	*Dhar	Cardiac Pace Makers, Power Module Assemblies, Electronic Copy Boards, Computer Printers, Diodes, Integrated Circuits, Ferrites, Relays, Video and Computer Tapes, Floppy Discs, Electronic Tuner for CTV, Deflection Components and Video Cassettes.
6.	Goharganj	Video Tapes and Video Cassettes.
7.	Indore	Electronic Calculators, Auto Electronic Plain Paper Copiers and Mini Computers/ MP Based Systems.
8.	Pitampur	Photovoltaic Modules, Computers/MP Based

1	2	3
		Systems, Electronic Telephone Instruments, Diodes, Integrated Circuits, Audio, Video and Computer Tapes, Floppy Discs, and Deflection components.
9.	**Raipur	Printed Circuit Boards (Prof Grade), and Connector Pins.
10.	**Raisen	B/W and Colour Television Receivers, Plain Paper Copiers, Opto Electronic Comm. Systems, direct Reception System Satellite Comm., Modems, B/W TV Tubes, Thick Film ICs, Metalised Film Capacitors, Audio, video and Computer Tapes, Floppy diskettes, Electronic Tuners, Printed Circuit Boards, Audio Magnetic Cassettes and Video Cassettes.
11.	**Rajgarh	Audio, video and Computer Tapes, Floppy Diskettes and Micro Motors.
12.	**Rewa	CTV Picture Tubes, Glass Shells for TV Tubes and Jelly Filled Telephone Cables
13.	Mani Deep	Opto Electronic Communication System.
14.	Peelukhed	Printed Circuit Boards

Strengthening of the Programme Evaluation Organisation

*739. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in implementing the recommendations of the Dubhashi Committee regarding re-organisation and strengthening of the Programme Evaluation Organisation;

(b) the likely time by which Government propose to implement the above recommendations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P.SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Of the 78 recommendations of the Dubhashi Committee, seventeen concern the State Government. Final action with some modifications in regard to 37 recommendations had already been approved and to the extent feasible followed. Three recommendations were not accepted. Decisions on the remaining recommendations having a bearing on staffing and organisational matters are pending study by the Staff Inspection Unit.

SC/ST Representation in IFS

*741. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent posts in grade I, II and III to the Indian Foreign Service as on 31st March, 1988;

(b) the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers in each of these grades; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase their representation in these grades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The number of permanent posts in Grade I, II and III of the IFS as on 31st March, 1988 were 21, 28, and 112 respectively.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers in Grade-III of the IFS are 10 and 8 respectively. The percentage of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe officers in Grade III of the IFS is 8.93% and 7.14% respectively. As on 31st March, 1988, it happens that there were no SC/ST officers in Grade I and II of the IFS.

(c) At the time of recruitment reservation of up to 22.5% has already ensured that SC/ST officers comprise a fifth of the total strength of the IFS. Their representation in higher grades may be expected to increase in accordance with promotion regulations.

[Translation]

Amendment in CR.P.C. Regarding Undertrials in Jails

*742. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to check the tendency of keeping the undertrials in jails for a long time without launching any prosecution, it is proposed to amend the Criminal

Procedure Code in order to provide for the release of these undertrials in the event of the prosecution not being launched within a reasonable period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Section 57, 116 (6) and 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 lay down certain limits in regard to the detention of an accused person in custody, which if adhered to strictly may not lead to detection of undertrials in jails for a long time without launching any prosecution. Where, under section 167 Cr.P.C. after the expiry of 90/60 days, as the case may be, the person detained, though entitled to be released on bail, fails to furnish bail, he has to be detained in jail till he is able to furnish bail.

(2) The Government are also contemplating to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on the following lines:—

(i) Insertion of a mandatory provision to provide that if an arrested person is accused of a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court should release him on his executing a bond without sureties.

(ii) Insertion of a provision to provide that—

(a) where an undertrial prisoner, has been under detention for a period extending to 50% of the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed

for the offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties;

- (b) in no case should an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence.

[English]

Employment Guarantee Scheme

*743. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to adopt Employment Guarantee Scheme at the national level on the pattern of the scheme in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Agricultural Labourers of MP

*745. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey to find out the number of such agricultural labourers in Madhya Pradesh who are deprived of their livelihood

at present and if so, the number thereof; and

(b) the details of the scheme Government propose to formulate for their welfare and the time by which it will be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). While no such survey has been conducted by concerned Central Ministries, several schemes for employment of rural poor such as NREP, RLEGP and IRDP are under implementation throughout the country. In addition, a Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers has also been launched all over the country with effect from the 15th August, 1987.

[English]

Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

*746. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the recommendations of the High Level Committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen headed by Shri K.P. Singh Deo, which are still pending for implementation including the recommendations for the setting up a Parliamentary Committee to over-see the implementation of the various welfare measures initiated by the Union Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Out of the 68 recommendations made by the High Level Committee on the problems of ex-servicemen, 49 have been accepted, 6 party accepted and one is likely to be accepted. 10 recommendations have not been accepted and 2 are under consideration.

Implementation of several recommendations is a continuous process and many are to be implemented by the States. Out of the 55 recommendations accepted/party accepted, 12 recommendations have been fully implemented and in the case of 38 recommendations, implementations has already started and its progress is in various degrees and stages.

Out of the 4 recommendations accepted and yet to be implemented, one relates to increasing the existing facilities for ex-servicemen in military hospitals. For this, a proposal for adding 1155 beds in various military hospitals has been prepared. The other three relate to reorganising and strengthening of the Directorate General of Resettlement and strengthening of Zonal Resettlement Directorates. Proposals regarding these are under process.

The recommendation likely to be accepted and implemented relates to having ex-servicemen as a separate category in the 1991 census. The matter is under active consideration of the Registrar General of Census.

A decision is yet to be taken only on two recommendations. One relates to Rank for Rank pension. This matter is sub-judice before the Supreme Court. The other relates to the constitution of a Parliamentary Committee consisting of a Members from both the Houses to oversee the implementation of various schemes and facilities for ex-servicemen. The need for such a Committee

is still under examination.

It is not possible to indicate a date by which a decision will be taken on the recommendations which are pending.

Migration from Darjeeling into Sikkim

*747. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people from Darjeeling who moved into Sikkim in 1987 and 1988;

(b) whether Government have received a request from Sikkim Government for their repatriation to their original homes; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). As per information furnished by the State Government of Sikkim about 10,000 people had crossed over to Sikkim in the wake of GNFL agitation till the end of December, 1987. During the 40-day bandh which was called by GNFL in the Darjeeling hill area from 10th February, 1988, more people from Darjeeling crossed over to Sikkim, pushing the figure of such people upto about 25,000. After the conclusion of the bandh, about 50% of those who had crossed over, have returned to their homes. The State Government are of the view that the rest will also return as condition in the Darjeeling hill area improve. The State Government has so far not made any request for the repatriation of these people.

Seniority List of Judges

*748. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seniority list of judges to be appointed as Chief Justices of various High Courts has been prepared;

(b) whether the principle of seniority is observed in appointing the Chief Justice to the High Courts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The policy of having Chief Justices of High Courts from outside is being implemented in accordance with certain broad guidelines which were announced in the press note dated 28.01.1983. One of the guidelines is that puisne Judges will be considered for appointment as Chief Justices in other High Courts when their turn would normally have come for being considered for such appointment in their own High Courts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Action Group for Bihar Related Development Issues

*749. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Action Group for monitoring Bihar related development issues has been constituted;

(b) if so, the issues which are engaging the attention of the Group; and

(c) by when the Group is likely to finalise its recommendations and action plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P.SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Training Programme for Judicial Officers

*750. DR.PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any training programme for judicial officers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Training is being imparted to Judicial Officers at the North-Eastern Judicial Officers Training Institute, Gauhati, Secunderabad, Administrative Training Institute, National and Judicial Training and Research Institute, Lucknow. In the rest of the country, fresh recruits to judicial service are given training by being directed to work with senior civil judges and/or District and Sessions Judges for an average duration of three to six months.

The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi and Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi provide for in-service training or refreshers courses.

(c) Does not arise.

Pakistan's No War Pact Offer

*751. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan's President has recently renewed his offer for 'No War Pact' with India, as reported in the Indian Express 16th March, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports about the Pakistan President's offer to sign a no war pact with India.

(c) India has offered to sign a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation with Pakistan. Discussions on a comprehensive treaty between the two countries are continuing. Differences persists on some important aspects of the proposed treaty.

Interpol Inter-Regional Meet on Narcotics Services Heads

*752. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three day INTERPOL inter-regional meet of heads of narcotics services in Europe and the Indian sub-continent was held in Delhi during the second week of March, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the names and number of participants in the meet; and

(c) the nature of discussions held and recommendations made if any?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting was held from 15th-17th March, 1988.

(b) A statement containing information is given below:

(c) The discussions were held on coun-

try reports submitted by the participants on the illicit drug trafficking. Illicit opium production and control measures were also discussed. To combat the problem of drug trafficking, the participating countries agreed on mutual assistance and co-operation. Recommendations were made for exchange and systematic flow of information and improvement in the inter-communication network between participating INTERPOL member-countries.

STATEMENT

Names and number of participants in the INTERPOL Inter-Regional Meeting of Heads of Drug Services from Europe and Indian Sub-continent held at New Delhi from 15th-17th March, 1988.

1. Mr. Herbert Fuchs
Head of Austrian Central Narcotics Department,
Vienna, (Austria).
2. Mr. A. H. M. B. Zaman,
Deputy Inspector General of Police
Criminal Investigation Department,
Dhaka (Bangladesh).
3. Mr. Juergen Jeschke,
Abteilungs President,
Drugs Division,
Bundeskriminalamt,
Wiesbaden,
(Federal Republic of Germany)
4. Mr. Mathias Hutfless,
Kriminalhauptkommissar,
Drug. Division,
Bundeskriminalamt,
Wiesbaden,
(Federal Republic of Germany).
5. Mr. Bernard Gravet,
Chief of Drugs Brigade,
Centre Directive of Judiciary Po

- lice,
Paris, (France).
6. Mr.M.G.Katre,
Director,
Central Bureau of Investigation
and
Head of NCB — India.
(India)
7. Mr.H.P. Bhatnagar,
Director General,
Border Security force,
New Delhi (India).
8. Mr.A.P.Mukherjee,
Additional Director,
Central Bureau of Investigation,
New Delhi (India).
9. Mr.B.V.Kumar,
Director General,
Narcotics Control Bureau,
New Delhi (India).
10. Mr.V.P.Marwah,
Commissioner of Police,
Delhi Police,
New Delhi (India).
11. Mr.S.C.Mehta,
Additional Director,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi (India).
12. Mr.P.K.Kapoor,
Director,
Revenue Intelligence,
New Delhi (India).
13. Mr.A.K.Basak,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi (India)
14. Mr.S.K.Iyengar,
Additional Commissioner of
Police,
- (EC), BOMBAY,
(India).
15. Mrs.L.K.Ponappa,
Director,
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi (India).
16. Mr.R.Shekhar,
Joint Director (Special),
Central Bureau of Investigation,
New Delhi.
17. Mr.Jyoti Trehan,
Assistant Director (Interpol),
Central Bureau of Investigation,
New Delhi (India).
18. Mr.Dalbir Singh,
Deputy Director General,
Narcotics Control Bureau,
New Delhi (India).
19. Dr.Emanuele Marotta,
Director of the Research,
Study & International Affairs
Section,
Anti-Drug Central Service,
Rome (Italy)
20. Mr. Dhan Bir Rai,
Senior Superintendent of Police
Nepal.
21. Mr.Tirtha Kumar Pradhan,
Superintendent of Police,
Nepal.
22. Mr.A.J.Van Doorn,
Deputy Chief,
National Drug Intelligence Unit,
Netherlands.
23. Mr.I.A.Bax,
Narcotic Liaison Officer,
Netherlands.
24. Mr.Hugo Fjeld,

45	Written Answers	CHAITRA 31, 1910 (SAKA)	Written Answers	46
	Nordic Drug Liaison Officer, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Islamabad, Pakistan, (Norway).		Board, (United Nations).	
	(He also represented DENMARK, FINLAND AND SWEDEN).	33.	Mr.Pioa Abarro, Drug Adviser, Colombo Plan Bureau,	
25.	Mr.Sajjad Zahid, Director, Pakistan Narcotics Control Bureau, (Pakistan).	34.	Mr.Bruce Upchurch, Country Attache, Drug Enforcement Administra tion, American Embassy, New Delhi.	
26.	Mr. Marques Vidal Jose Alberto, Director General of Crimnal Police Lisbon (Portugal).	35.	Mr.Donald B.Kilpatrick, Attache, R.C.M.P.Liaison Officer Canadian High Commission, New Delhi.	
27.	Mr.Esteves Bernardino Paulo, Head of NCB-Lisbon, (Portugal).	36.	Mr.Hasko Haberiah, Kriminalhauptkommissar, Liaison Officer, Narcotics Branch. Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany, New Delhi.	
28.	Mr.Jose Pardos Canabate, Chief Inspector, Brigada Central De Estupefacien tes, (Spain).	37.	Mr.A.G.P.Lovell, Drug Liaison Officer, British High Commission, New Delhi.	
29.	Mr.Donald Mendis, Director, Narcotics Bureau, Colombo (Sri Lanka).	38.	Mr.R.E.Kendall, Secretary General, International Criminal Police Organisation — Interpol, General Secretariat.	
30.	Mr.Ernst Mezger, Deputy Chief, Swiss Central Drug Section, Berne (Switzerland).	39.	Mr.Paul Higdon, Head of Drugs Sub-Division, International Criminal Police Organisation — Interpol, General Secretariat.	
31.	Mr.B.D.K.Price National Drugs Intelligence Co- ordinator, New Scotland Yard, London (United Kingdom).	40.	Mr.Iqbal Hussain Rizvi, Drugs Liaison Officer International Criminal Police, Organisation — Interpol, General Secretariat.	
32.	Mr.Sahibzada Raoof Ali Khan, President International Narcotics Control			

Meeting of the National Development Council

***753. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the National Development Council was held in March, 1988;

(b) the main points discussed during the meeting;

(c) the names of the Chief Ministers who attended the meeting;

(d) whether any decisions were taken, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-
TATION (SHRI P.SHIV SHANKER):** (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council considered the agenda for the meeting viz., "The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan-1985-90", prepared by the Planning Commission.

(c) As per the statement given below:

(d) and (e). Matter relating to the progress of the Seventh Five Year were discussed. The NDC generally endorsed the Mid-Term Appraisal document.

STATEMENT

*List of Chief Ministers who attended the
NDC meeting held on 19.03.1988.*

1. Shri N.T.Rama Rao,
Chief Minister,
Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad.
2. Shri Gegong Apang,
Chief Minister,
Arunachal Pradesh
Itanagar.
3. Shri P.K.Mahanta,
Chief Minister,
Assam,
Dispur.
4. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad,
Chief Minister,
Bihar,
Patna.
5. Shri Pratap Singh Raoji Rane,
Chief Minister,
Goa,
Panaji.
6. Shri Amar Singh Chaudhry,
Chief Minister,
Gujarat,
Gandhi Nagar.
7. Shri Devi Lal,
Chief Minister,
Haryana,
Chandigarh.
8. Shri Virbhadra Singh,
Chief Minister,
Himachal Pradesh,
Simla.
9. Shri Farooq Abdullah,
Chief Minister,
Jammu & Kashmir,
Srinagar/ Jammu.
10. Shri Ramakrishna Hegde,
Chief Minister,

- Karnataka,
Bangalore.
11. Shri E.K.Nayanar,
Chief Minister,
Kerala,
Trivandrum.
12. Shri Arjun Singh,
Chief Minister,
Madhya Pradesh,
Bhopal.
13. Shri S.B.Chavan,
Chief Minister,
Maharashtra,
Bombay.
14. Shri R.K.Jaichandra Singh,
Chief Minister,
Manipur,
Imphal.
15. Shri P.A.Sangma,
Chief Minister,
Meghalaya,
Shillong.
16. Shri Laldanga,
Chief Minister,
Mizoram,
Aizwal.
17. Shri J.B.Patnaik,
Chief Minister, Orissa,
Bhubaneswar.
18. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur,
Chief Minister,
Rajasthan,
Jaipur.
19. Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari,
Chief Minister,
Sikkim,
Gangtok.

20. Shri S.R.Majumdar,
Chief Minister,
Tripura,
Agartala.
21. Shri Bir Bahadur Singh,
Chief Minister,
Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow.
22. Shri Jyoti Basu
Chief Minister,
West Bengal
Calcutta
23. Shri.M.H.Farook,
Chief Minister,
Pondicherry,
Pondicherry.

**Renovation of China Bhavan at
Visvabharti University**

7535. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether China has shown their inter-
est for the renovation of China Bhavan at the
Visvabharti University;

(b) whether China is also keen for diplo-
matic and cultural relations with India and for
this purpose it wants China Bhavan as the
meeting place for both sides; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
K.NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). While the
Chinese government have said that they are
optimistic about the prospects for the im-
provement of bilateral relations between
India and China Government are not aware
of any interest expressed by China for the
renovation of China Bhavan or its utilization
as a meeting place for both sides.

Use of Precast Concrete Blocks in Pavement System in Desert Areas

7536. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special pavement system of precast concrete blocks for desert areas been adopted by the Border Roads Organisation in their normal road construction programme;

(b) if so, how many kilometres of roads have been built in this manner;

(c) whether the Government found the technique cost effective on the basis of their experience and the amount spent on this programme; and

(d) if not, cost effective, whether the Government propose to terminate this projects.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C.PANT): (a) No, Sir; however, a new pavement system of precast concrete block for use in desert areas, developed by the Central Road Research Institute, is undergoing field trials by the Border Roads Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The pavement system is still at the stage of field trials and hence it would be premature to say whether the system is cost effective or otherwise.

During the period of field trials by Border Roads Organisation, the approximate expenditure incurred by Central Road Research Institute is Rs.27,000/- and that by Border Roads Organisation is Rs.62,000/-.

Talks held with Ex-King of Afghanistan on Afghan Issue

7537. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State of External Affairs had discussed the various aspects of Afghan issue with the ex-king of Afghanistan in Rome recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These consultations were useful.

Technology Development Project for Handicapped

7538. SHRI RAM BHOYE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to launch a technology development project for the handicapped;

(b) if so, the details regarding the major initiatives proposed to be extended to handicapped in this regard and whether any special preference proposed to be given to Scheduled cases and Scheduled Tribes also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). The question of having a Technology Development Project for the Welfare of the handicapped is under consideration. However no final decision has yet been taken in this regard.

**Sector-Wise Outlay for 1988-89, for
Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and West
Bengal and Tripura**

7539. SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI B.N.REDDY:
SHRI MASUDAL HOSSAIN:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise outlay sanctioned by the Planning Commission for the annual Plan for the year 1988-89 in respect of Ker-

ala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and other States; and

(b) the largest set up in the Plan for agricultural and industrial production and the rate of growth expected to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PRO-
GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI
B.S.ENGTI): (a) Statement I is given below:

(b) Statement II is given below:

STATEMENT - I

Annual Plan 1988-89—Tentatively Agreed Outlays—States

Major Head	(Rs. lakhs)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities		6406	1819	9572	8946	700	8032
II. Rural Development		8999	392	2366	11627	152	3285
III. Special Area Programmes		14	23	233	1210	—	—
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		30000	522	7402	43750	1938	34730
V. Energy		21500	1247	14247	44104	790	33868
VI. Industry & Minerals		6200	387	4437	7650	585	6535
VII. Transport		10345	4331	4677	11140	1392	8180
VIII. Communications		—	—	—	—	—	150
IX. Science, Technology and Environment		201	13	130	328	33	86
X. General Economic Services		300	96	1369	7425	189	4006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI. Social Services	39505	3431	15252	21485	3271	28590
XII. General Services	1530	339	1315	2335	150	38
GRAND TOTAL	125000	12600	61000	160000	9200	127500

Major Head	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	1	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Agricultural & Allied Activities		5346	5038	5169	6532	6750	12769
II. Rural Development		1123	994	1150	6722	2186	7371
III. Special Area Programmes		275	—	2490	—	100	—
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		10226	1761	3527	19718	7950	39652
V. Energy		18323	5815	12130	20790	10277	55545
VI. Industry & Minerals		1050	715	1713	5833	5300	6538
VII. Transport		3221	3965	4020	5242	4701	6757
VIII. Communications		—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Science, Technology & Environment		168	34	59	125	450	1130
X. General Economic Services		808	659	2126	456	429	513

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
XI. Social Services	19010	6463	12086	22947	11307	34341
XII. General Services	450	556	530	1635	550	5584
GRAND TOTAL	60000	26000	45000	90000	50000	170200

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Agricultural & Allied Activities	14474	1640	2115	1439	1750	7991	6351
II. Rural Development	22364	362	286	245	760	5059	1280
III. Special Area Programmes	224	—	210	—	205	—	—
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	52845	2022	310	186	274	19313	8132
V. Energy	54536	1045	3120	1520	890	22483	38407
VI. Industry & Minerals	9305	668	680	499	705	5253	1905
VII. Transport	15945	1606	2085	1474	1841	5255	2470
VIII. Communications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	188	72	20	18	24	123	120
X. General Economic Services	6632	188	180	589	259	1051	607

	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
XI. Social Services		64060	3426	3429	2376	3846	14170	10118
XII. General Services		2427	1215	565	154	446	2802	610
GRAND TOTAL		243000	12250	13000	8500	11000	83500	70000

Major Head	(Rs. lakhs)					
	1	21	22	23	24	25
		Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh
						W. Bengal
I. Agricultural & Allied Activities		4944	1070	11920	2588	20932
II. Rural Development		3475	94	5215	850	19482
III. Special Area Programmes		95	—	—	1300	1306
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		15240	210	7918	1116	43912
V. Energy		20846	1185	50024	1680	79057
VI. Industry & Minerals		3522	254	6516	839	11295
VII. Transport		3075	1310	9056	1298	20338
VIII. Communications		—	—	—	1	—
IX. Science, Technology and Environment		76	19	340	82	517
X. General Economic Services		420	101	745	73	2046
XI. Social Services		18138	1899	52553	4454	51881
XII. General Services		1169	158	1413	119	3234
GRAND TOTAL		71000	6300	145700	14400	254000
						95100*

* Sectoral break-up has not yet been finalised.

STATEMENT-II

Achievements in 1987-88 and Targets for 1988-89 for some of the items under Agriculture & Industry as reported by the State Govts. in their Draft Plan Document

Items	Unit	Andhra Pradesh			Kerala			Tripura			West Bengal		
		1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89
		Anticipated	Target	Target	Anticipated	Target	Target	Anticipated	Target	Target	Anticipated	Target	Target
		Achievement	Proposed	Proposed	Achievement	Proposed	Proposed	Achievement	Proposed	Proposed	Achievement	Proposed	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				

I. AGRICULTURE

(i)	Foodgrains	000'tonnes	7305	12360	933	1430	447.50	465.00	9500	9900			
(ii)	Oilseeds	"	1099	1900	8.50	17.50	6.25	7.05	305	310			
(iii)	Cotton	000'bales	456	1060	11.20	11.50	1.60	2.30	(Not indicated)				
(iv)	Jute & Mesta	"	259	600	—	—	87.50	110.00	37.00	5000			
(v)	Sugarcane	000'tonnes	9240	10130	364	490	100.00	110.00	1100	1200			
(vi)	Coconut	Million Nuts	Not indicated		2000	3300	3.34	4.06	(Not indicated)				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. INDUSTRY									
(i) Village & Small Scale Industries-Production	Rs. in lakhs	24386	25775	144809	187416	950	1200	216000	266000
(ii) Coir Industries-Production of Yarns & other items	000 tonnes	0.57	0.69	12.00	12.00	—	—	4.24	4.30
(iii) Handloom Industries Production	Million Mts.	220	220	70	70	2.47	2.54	396	402
(iv) Production of raw silk	000 Kgs.	1400	2083	—	—	0.015	0.035	896	1045
(v) Handicraft-Production	Rs. in lakhs	1500	1500	3000	3000	355	375	4700	4800
(vi) Khadi & Village Industries within the purview of KVIC-Production	"	9554	19790	6012	6847	5650	6300	3763@	Not furnished.

Note: * Cooperative Sector only.

@ Outside the purview of KVIC.

Number of Disabled

7540. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled persons in the country according to the figures available with Government;

(b) whether the number of disabled persons is more in the rural areas;

(c) the number of institutes established in the country for the treatment of disabled persons;

(d) whether these institutes have only been established in big cities; and

(e) the special measures being taken to provide the facility for treating the disabled persons in rural area also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) According to the National sample Survey undertaken in 1981 there were 120 lakhs handicapped persons suffering from visual, speech and hearing and locomotor disabilities in the country. No national level survey was carried out for the mentally retarded.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) In addition to various institutes/schools for the handicapped set up by the State Government, the Central Government has set up 4 National Institutes which are apex bodies for providing education, training, undertaking research, vocational training, production of low cost aids, etc, one each for the visually, Orthopedically, hearing and mentally handicapped, In addition the Ministry has an Institute for the Physically Handicapped at New Delhi and a National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Re-

search. P.O. Balroi (Distt. Cuttack) for training of rehabilitation professionals and for providing services to the orthopedically handicapped. The Central Government also assists voluntary organisations in establishment of schools/institutions for disabled persons. Under this programme 175 institutions were assisted during 1987-88. Under another scheme aids/appliances are provided to the disabled either free of cost or at 50% of the cost depending on the income level. Approximately, 30,000 beneficiaries are assisted every year under this scheme.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research at P.O. Bairoi (Distt Cuttack) has been established in a rural area. In addition 18 district Rehabilitation Centre have been established on a pilot basis in ten States to provide comprehensive services to physically handicapped persons living rural area.

Out of 175 voluntary organisation assisted during 1987-88, 39 are working for rural handicapped, 11 Rural Rehabilitating Extension centres have been set up by Ministry of labour, which are attached to the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres and provide services for giving vocational training and guidance to physically handicapped in rural areas.

Instructions have also been issued to give preference to physically handicapped persons under Integrated Rural Development Programmes.

Proposal to have Separate Law for Defamation by the Press

7541. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether provision in the Indian

Penal code relating to defamation are abused to harass the small newspapers by instituting suits in far away places; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to have a separate law for defamation by the Press to provide for suits being filed at the place where the newspapers are registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) In its report, the Second Press Commission stated that newspaper organisations had raised the plea that filing complaints of defamation against newspapers in remote places had led to harassment of newspapers and periodicals. However, the Second Press Commission did not agree with the view that proceedings for defamation against newspapers and periodicals should be initiated in the first instance in a court, civil or criminal, in the State from where the newspaper is published, as it will be discriminatory.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Repatriation of Sri Lankan Refugees

7542. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka visited India in the first week of April, 1988 to participate in a meeting of United Nations Commission for Human Settlement;

(b) if so, whether the repatriation of Sri Lanka refugees were also discussed with him; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir. there were no talks on bilateral matters. He had come here to attend an international conference.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment Generation in Seventh Plan

7543. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state:

(a) whether the planning commission has apprehended a significant fall in employment generation in the Seventh Plan Period;

(b) If so, the findings in respect of Standard Persons Years and the rate of growth of employment in different sectors for different year of the plan and the projections for the remaining period; and

(c) the steps being taken to bridge the gap between the targets and the achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S.ENGTI) : (a) to (c). The Seventh Plan envisages a growth rate of 5% in GDP and it is expected that additional employment of the order of 40.36 million standard person years would be generated in the plan period. Estimates of year-wise employment generation are not available. The last quinquennial survey on employment unemployment conducted by the NSSO pertains to 1983.

The Central element in the develop-

ment strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of productive employment. In addition to sectoral investments which would result in expansion of employment opportunities, there has been in operation three major poverty alleviation programmes, namely, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to tackle their problem of unemployment and under employment in rural areas with special focus on persons living below the poverty line. Besides, there are two schemes, namely, Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth and Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP).

Upgradation of Indigenous Technology

7544. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of be pleased to state the steps CSIR intends to take to upgrade indigenous technologies like Low Temperature Carbonisation, Formed Coke of CFRI and Gypsum Board, Optical Fibre and Optical Glass of CGCRI, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE: (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Various steps taken, *inter-alia* to upgrade indigenous technologies in these areas include conducting material research, replacement of high energy consuming material components, improvement in efficiency, reduction in cost, conducting trials at pilot/commercial scale for optimisation of parameters, improvement in design, better production techniques etc. These measures are undertaken in collaboration with user industries as per requirements of the product/process for com-

mercialisation.

Grant of funds to C.S.I.R. Laboratories

7545. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Prime Minister of be pleased to state:

(a) the grant of funds (in terms of percentage basis of total expenditure) made to the CSIR laboratories for carrying out basic research during 1988-89;

(b) the percentage of grants (in terms of total grant on basic research) made available to carry out research in coal and allied products; and

(c) how much CSIR has spent (in terms of percentage of total expenditure) towards salary and allowances during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) 22% of the total expenditure is expected to be spent for carrying out basic research.

(b) 10% of the total grant for coal research is expected to be earmarked for research in coal and allied products.

(c) 51% of the total expenditure during 1987-88 has been spent towards salary, allowances.

Coast Guard Plan to Check Oil Spill and Pollution in the Sea

7546. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have engaged

Coast Guard in monitoring and checking pollution in the sea;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to engage the coast Guard in the above task especially in checking oil spills; and

(c) the plan drawn up in the above direction, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Taking measures which are necessary for the preservation and protection of maritime environment and to prevent and control maritime pollution is one of the statutory duties of the Coast Guard.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Contingency plans for the western and eastern regions have been prepared while those for the Andaman and Nicobar region and the National Oil Spill disaster Contingency Plan are yet to be finalised.

Electronic Units in Karnataka

7547. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic units set up in Karnataka both in private and public sector;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to expand electronic units in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the growth of electronic units in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) In the electronics area, there are 4 Central Public Sector Units, 2 State Public Sector Units and about 200 private sector units in Karnataka State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the matter of setting up electronic units and providing facilities, Government's policy is uniform for all States, including Karnataka. As a general policy, State Government endeavour to create climate conducive to setting up industries and Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whenever required.

Prohibition Regarding Plying of Cycle Rickshaws in Delhi and New Delhi

7548. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to prohibit the plying of cycle rickshaws in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when such decision was taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). The plying of cycle rickshaws has been prohibited in certain parts of Delhi and New Delhi on account of traffic congestion due to heavy volume of mixed vehicular traffic. Order in this regard for different areas have been issued on different occasions.

Research Projects by CSIR Laboratories

7549. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some laboratories connected with engineering science group under the Department of Science and Technology had undertaken research projects during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of these projects;

(c) how many of these were completed, how many are in process of completion and how many of them are being abandoned;

(d) the number of completed research projects which were referred to National Research Development Corporation;

(e) the reasons for not referring the rest to NRDC; and

(f) the effect of this failure on the import of process needed for the country and the foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Engineering Sciences laboratories of CSIR under Department of Scientific & Industrial Research have undertaken projects during the years 1985-87 in the areas of aeronautics, housing, transportation, mining, metallurgy, machinery, composite material, computer software development etc.

(c) These projects are expected to be completed during the 7th five year plan period in phases. None of the projects has been abandoned.

(d) During the period, 387 processes were developed. Of these, 27 processes were referred to National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for commercialisation.

The other 10 processes were approved for release for commercialisation by the laboratories themselves.

(e) The subsisting guidelines provide for direct licensing by the laboratories where the processes are either encumbered or have limited scope for exploitation or involve simple technical aid or are for providing of the technology.

(f) Direct licensing of the process by CSIR laboratories have had no adverse effect on technology needed in the country as these process were also available to Indian Industry for commercialisation.

Reconstruction of Roads and Houses in Sri Lanka

7550. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has identified two road projects in Sri Lanka for reconstruction;

(b) if so, which are these roads;

(c) whether India has also agreed to help in reconstruction of some houses damaged or destroyed during the Sri Lankan Security Operations between 1984 and 1987;

(d) if so, the number of these houses; and

(e) the estimated capital outlay involved in all these projects and whether these would be executed by the Indian Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). India has announced a grant of Rs. 250 million to Sri Lanka to assist in reconstruction following

the damage caused by the ethnic strife. A team of Indian experts recently visited Sri Lanka and have made recommendations about the best manner of utilisation of this grant. This report is currently under the consideration of Government. It will be finalised in consultation with the Sri Lanka Government.

(d) According to World Bank estimates during the four years of ethnic conflict around 1,00 000 houses were damaged of which about 70,000 were completely destroyed.

(e) According to World Bank estimates the minimum cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas that have suffered from the ethnic conflict are around \$ 388.4 million over three years. The programme will be executed by Sri Lanka Government.

Composition of JCM

7551. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official and staff side members of JCM of Central Government;

(b) the details of present members of both the sides alongwith the organisations they purport to represent;

(c) the mode of nomination of members of the staff side of JCM;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to amend the existing system of representation and procedure of security nominations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The JCM Scheme provides that Official Side may consist of upto 25 members; and that Staff side may consist of upto 60 members.

(b) The required information is given in the statement below.

(c) The staff side members are nominated by the Associations/Union federations /confederations recognised for the purpose of representation on the National Council.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

*National council (JCM)
(List of Official Side members)
Chairman-Cabinet Secretary*

1. Shri K.V. Krishnamurty,
Member-Staff
Deptt. of Railways.
(Tele No. 382762)
2. Shri Saroj Kumar Mitra
Financial Commissioner,
Deptt. of Railways
(Tele No. 382754)
3. Shri S.K. Bhatnagar
Secretary,
Ministry of Defence,
(Tele-No. 3012380)
4. Shri P.C. Jain
Secretary,
Deptt. of Defence Production.
(Tele No. 3012527)
5. Shri Devandra K Sangal,
Secretary,
Deptt. of Telecommunications
(Tele No 381209)

85	Written Answers	CHAITRA 31, 1910 (SAKA)	Written Answers	86
6.	Shri P. S. Raghvachari Secretary, Deptt. of Posts (Tele No. 383600 & 380684)		New Delhi. (Tele No. 383677)	
7.	Shri S. Venkitaramanan, Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance. (Tele No. 3012611)	15.	Shri Badal Roy Secretary, Min. of Labour (Tele No. 382945)	
8.	Shri C. S Sastry, Secretary, Min. of Agriculture & Coop. (Tele No. 382651)	16.	Shri Kailash Prakash, Member (Pers) Postal Board. (Tele No. 380612 and 383492)	
9.	Shri S. S Dhanoa Secretary. Deptt. of Health. (Tele No. 385763)	17.	Shri V. S. Jafa Financial Advisor Min. of Defence (Finance). (Tele No. 3012886)	
10.	Shri S. K. Misra Secretary, Min. of Civil Aviation (Tele No. 351700)	18.	Shri C.P. Mittal Addl. Dy. C. & A.G 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi (Tele No. 3316684)	
11.	Shri C. G. Somiah Secretary. Min. of Home Affairs. (Tele No. 3011989)	19.	Shri C. K. Reddy, Member (Personnel) Telecommunications Board, (Tele No. 388460 & 380317)	
12.	Shri D. M. Sukthankar Secretary Min. of Urban Development (Tele No. 3019377)	20.	Shri Saatish Bahl, Advisor (IR), Deptt. of Railways (Tele No. 382674)	
13.	Shri Anil Bordia, Secretary, Min. of Education (Tele No. 386451)	21.	Shri B.P. Varma Joint Secretary (Pers). Ministry of Finance, (Expenditure). (Tele No. 3012744).	
14.	Shri Manish Bahl, Secretary, Deptt. of Personnel & Trg., (Tele No. 3014848)	22.	Shri S.K.Parthasarthy Joint Secretary (E) Deptt. of Pers. & Trg., (Tele No. 3011276)	
14.A	Shri I.K. Rasgotra, Addl. Secretary (Pension) Department of Pension	23.	Smt. Krishan Singh Joint Secretary (AT & SW), Deptt. of Pers. & Trg.,	

(Tele No. 3015010)

311, Railway Barracks,
Chilka guda
Secunderbad.

24. Smt. K.N.K.Karthiayani,
Director (JCA)
and Member Secretary,
Deptt. of Pers. & Trg.,
(Tele No. 3011906)

8. Shri N. Sethuraman, NFIR
No. 14/A Railway Colony,
Weshermamet
Madras.

*National council (JCM)**(List of staff side Members)*

1. Ch. Hari Ram Singh
Asstt. Genl. Secretary,

9. Shri M. Pratop, NFIR
18, Height Mansion
Railway Quarters,
Howrah.

Uttariya Rly. Mazdoor
Union, 166/1, Punchkuin Rd.,
New Delhi.

10. Shri R. S. Avasthy, NFIR
27/D, Dadshah Nagar,
Railway Colony.
Lucknow (U.P.)

2. Shri Seshibhushan Rao, NFIR
MLC, 112/6, Unit-2,
Southern Eastern Rly. colony,
Garden Reach,
Calcutta-43.

11. Shri S.D. Sharma NFIR
33/L, Near I.O W Office
Opp. Railway Workshop,
WRMS Office, Bhavnagar,
Puna (Gujarat)

3. Shri J.N. Chaki,
Treasurer-NFIR,
3, Chelmsford Road,
New Delhi

12. Shri R. P. Bhatnagar, NFIR
P.W.I. Central Railway
Mathura JN.

4. Shri P.N. Sharma, NFIR Uttiya
Rly,
Mazoor Union, 166/1, Punchkuian
Road, New Delhi

13. Shri U.M. Purohit, AIRF
Ist Potdar Estate,
Malad East,
Bombay-400064

5. Shri H.N. Shurma, NFIR
President,
Eastern Railwaymen's
Contress, 6, Church Road,
Howrah.

14. Shri J.P. Chaubey, AIRF
4-State Entry Road,
New Delhi

6. Shri D.U. Trivedi, NFIR
Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh,
Opp. Bombay Central Rly. Station
Bombay.

15. Shri T.N. Bajpai, AIRF
"Shiv Ganga Sadan"
17, Pan Dariba, Char Bagh,
Lucknow (U.P.)

7. Shri M. Raghvaiah, NFIR
General Secretary.
S.C. Rly. Employees Sangh,

16. Shri J.M. Biswas, NIFR
Bungalow No. 114/8-4,
S.E. Rly. Colony
Garden Reach
Calcutta-70043

89	Written Answers	CHAITRA 31, 1910 (SAKA)	Written Answers	90
17.	Shri M .Namasivayam, AIRF 48-A, Railway Quarters, Madras Egmore,] Madreas-600008		C-1/2, Baird Road New Delhi.	
18.	Shri Bimal De, AIRF No. 77-A/3, Raja S.C Mallick Road, Calcutta-700092	27.	Shri Chandra Shokhar, NFTE Dada Ghosh Bhawan, 1, Patel Road New Delhi-110008	
19.	Shri K.S.N. Murthy, AIRF President, South Central Rly. Mazdoor Union, C/o Divisional Office, 483, Rly. Building, Vijayawada	28.	Shri K.L. Moza, NFPE 89, Jawahar Nagar, Srinagar (Kashmir)	
20.	Shri B.S. Sen, AIRF 27-B, Rest. Camp., Pandu, P.O. Gauhati -12(Assam)	29.	Shri K. Adinarayan, NFPP D-2, Telegraph Place, New Delhi	
21.	Shri K.R. Chatterjee, AIRF Q.No. 59 Hymayunpur (North) Gorakhpur-273001 (U.P.)	30.	Shri Nitai Ghosh, (Education) 14, New Cantt, Road, Dehra Dun (U.P.) 248001	
22.	Shri P.R. Menon, AIRF 183, Aram Nagar, II Bombay-400061	31.	Shri K. Ramamurthi, FNPO T-24, Atul Grove, New Delhi	
23.	Shri Sujit Roy, AIRF 14/1, Ananta Deb Mukherjee Lane, Post Sibpur, Distt. Howrah, (West Bengal)	32.	Shri Madan Sen Gupta, INDWF 206, IE, Bidhan Saranee, Calcutta-6	
24.	Shri R.K. Kurup, AIRF Head Train Examner, New Katni Jn. (CR)	33.	Shri B.R.Das, INDWF U.D.C.Rifle Factory, Inchapore, Nawab Ganj Distt. 24. Paraganas (W.B.)	
25.	Shri C.S. Menon, AIRF T-42/A-2, Rly. Quarters, Behind DRMO Office, Bombay Central, Bombay.	34.	Shri K.K.N. Kutty, (Finance) General Secretary, A-2, /95 Rajouri Garden New Delhi-110027	
26.	Shri O.P.Gupta, NFTE	35.	Shri C.S.V. Warriar (Audit) All India N.G. Audit and Accounts Association, 4B/6, Gangaram Hospital Marg, New Delhi-110060	
		36.	Shri G.L. Dhar (EP & T) T-16, I.N.A. Colony	

91	<i>Written Answers</i>	APRIL 20, 1988	<i>Written Answers</i> 92
	New Delhi.		G-14, Krishi Bhawan Hutments, New Delhi-110001.
37.	Shri Iqbal Khan, T-16, I.N.A. COLONY NEW DELHI		Outlay for Various States for 1987-88
38.	Shri. S. Madhusudan, (Civil Aviation) T-16,. I.N.A Colony New Delhi		7552. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
39.	Shri R. P. Bhattacharya, Supply & Rehabilitation, 20, Sarat Chatterjee Road, Calcutta -700089		(a) the approved outlay for the Annual Plan of States/Union Territories for 1987-88 and the preceding three year of the current plan, year -wise and State-wise;
40.	Shri S.K. Vyas, Section Officer, Accountant General (Audit)., Jaipur (Rajasthan)		(b) the break-up of the annual outlay in each case between central allocation and State resources;
41.	Shri Raghubir Singh, FNTD President, 'F.N.P. Village Rurki (Rohtak)		(c) the actual outlay during the preced- ing three years in each case and the esti- mated outlay during the current year; and
42.	Shri Ajit Chaudhuri, (Urban Deve) Reader, Govt. of India press, Santrangachi Howrah.		(d) the actual amount released by Union Government during the current year upto 31 March, 1986 State-wise.?
43.	Shri R. K. Kohli, NFTE 49, P & T Colony, Pitampura New Delhi-110001.		THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PRO- GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI): (a) Statement I is given below:- (b) Statement II is given below:-
44.	Shri R.R. Pandey, (Agrid & Coop)		(c) Statement III is given below:-

STATEMENT-I

Outlay/expenditure under the Annual Plan 1985-86 to 1988-89 of States/Union Territories, Central Plan period—1985-90

STATES	(Rs. crores)							
	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Outlay	Antici- pated Expdr.	Outlay	Antici- pated Expdr.	Outlay	Antici- pated Expdr.	Outlay	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
Andhra Pradesh	810.00	942.92	1000.00	1204.70	1200.00	1112.43	1250.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	73.00	72.43	90.00	87.64	110.00	110.00	126.00	
Assam	410.00	400.92	500.00	499.02	575.00	575.00	610.00	
Bihar	851.00	932.21	1150.00	1281.21	1500.00	1400.00	1600.00	
Goa	64.00	64.73	73.00	73.62	79.75	79.75	92.00	
Gujarat	804.00	825.02	950.00	965.61	1160.00	890.51	1275.00	
Haryana	480.00	422.81	525.00	480.92	585.00	430.28	600.00	
Himachal Pradesh	177.00	192.32	205.00	238.80	235.00	235.00	260.00	
Jammu & Kashmir	260.00	274.42	315.00	337.66	375.00	387.50	450.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	651.00	637.67	765.00	696.17	870.00	769.45	900.00
Kerala	355.00	366.39	390.00	427.55	440.00	380.60	500.00
Madhya Pradesh	1170.00	1009.76	1381.00	1169.00	1570.00	1516.11	1702.00
Maharashtra	1700.00	1747.20	2100.00	1963.77	2320.00	2100.00	2430.00
Manipur	70.00	69.68	87.00	84.13	105.00	105.00	122.50
Meghalaya	75.00	73.67	91.00	89.04	110.00	110.00	130.00
Mizoram	48.00	47.73	58.00	61.63	70.00	70.00	85.00
Nagaland	65.00	63.45	78.00	73.86	94.75	94.75	110.00
Orissa	450.00	445.64	600.00	574.26	750.00	742.02	835.00
Punjab	500.00	467.83	575.00	678.93	750.00**	650.00	700.00**
Rajasthan	430.00	427.64	525.00	527.84	645.00	606.00	710.00
Sikkim	41.00	42.13	50.00	52.71	57.00	54.10	63.00
Tamil Nadu	960.00	999.29	1153.00	1150.68	1250.00	1250.00	1457.00
Tripura	86.00	93.76	105.00	115.06	125.00	125.00	144.00
Uttar Pradesh	1642.00	1710.45	2030.00	2005.42	2500.00	2009.78	2540.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	675.00	700.34	776.00	714.95	862.00	871.25	951.00
<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.50	22.78	69.00	37.62	48.00	48.00	71.00
Chandigarh	38.76	36.95	42.48	41.58	44.00	44.00	46.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.65	8.52	8.65	7.79	9.00	9.00	9.90
Delhi	335.00	400.92	483.00	497.32	541.34	541.34	558.00
Daman & Diu	@	@	@	@	6.25	6.25	12.00
Lakshadweep	7.65	6.96	8.40	7.56	9.50	16.40	17.50
Pondicherry	33.00	32.94	39.00	38.89	47.00	47.00	55.00

* Based on revised approved outlays

** Provisional

STATEMENT-II*Financing of Annual Plan 1985-86-States/UTs.**(Rs.. crores)*

<i>States</i>	<i>Total Plan Outlay</i>	<i>Resources State's own Resources</i>	<i>Central Assistance</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Andhra Pradesh	810.00	461.57	348.43
Assam	410.00	7.38	402.64
Bihar	851.00	301.15	549.85
Gujarat	804.00	599.46	204.54
Haryana	480.00	347.70	132.30
Himachal Pradesh	177.00	5.79	171.21
Jammu & Kashmir	260.00	(—)66.72	326.72
Karnataka	651.00	460.35	190.65
Kerala	355.00	70.68	284.32
Madhya Pradesh	1170.00	830.06	339.94
Maharashtra	1700.00	1380.37	319.00
Manipur	70.00	(—)28.92	98.92
Meghalaya	75.00	10.63	64.37
Nagaland	65.00	(—)58.31	123.31
Orissa	450.00	229.37	220.63
Punjab	500.00	302.86	197.14
Rajasthan	430.00	214.35	215.65
Sikkim	41.00	(—)3.88	44.88

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	960.00	649.26	310.74
Tripura	86.00	(—)1.19	87.19
Uttar Pradesh	1642.00	987.62	654.38
West Bengal	675.00	468.89	206.11
UNION TERRITORIES			
A & N Islands	33.50	—	33.50
Arunachal Pradesh	73.00	2.02	70.98
Chindigarh	38.76	35.54	3.22
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.65	—	8.65
Delhi	335.00	132.47	202.53
Goa, Daman & Diu	64.00	14.39	49.61
Lakshadweep	7.65	—	7.65
Mizoram	48.00	1.36	46.64
Pondicherry	33.00	3.67	29.33

STATEMENT-I

Financing of Annual Plan 1986-87-States/UTs.

<i>States</i>	<i>(Rs.. crores)</i>		
	<i>Total Plan Outlay</i>	<i>Resources State's own Resources</i>	<i>Central Assistance</i>
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	701.99	298.01

1	2	3	4
Bihar	1150.00	709.76	440.24
Gujarat	950.00	662.26	287.74
Haryana	525.00	444.72	80.28
Himachal Pr.	205.00	46.05	158.95
Jammu & Kashmir	315.00	(-)33.36	348.36
Karnataka	765.00	571.88	193.12
Kerala	390.00	109.92	280.08
Madhya Pr.	1381.00	989.77	391.23
Maharashtra	2100.00	1758.04	341.96
Manipur	87.00	(-)19.46	106.46
Meghalaya	91.00	(-)0.62	91.62
Nagaland	78.00	(-)57.57	135.57
Orissa	600.00	360.36	239.64
Punjab	575.00	249.74	325.26
Rajasthan	525.00	298.92	226.08
Sikkim	50.00	(-)2.47	52.47
Tamil Nadu	1153.00	887.65	265.35
Tripura	105.00	(-)3.44	108.44
Uttar Pr.	2030.00	1335.24	694.76
West Bengal	776.00	547.99	226.01
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>			
A & N Islands	69.00	—	69.00

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pr.	90.00-	2.69	87.81
Chandigarh	42.48	20.66	21.82
D & N Haveli	8.65	-	8.65
Delhi	483.00	317.34	165.66
Goa, Daman & Diu	73.00	17.16	55.84
Lakshadweep	8.40	—	8.40
Mizoram	58.00	1.4256.58	
Pondicherry	39.00	6.0032 00	

* Includes term Loan of Rs. 273.68 crores.

STATEMENT-II

Financing of annual Plan 1987-88-states/UTs

(Rs. crores)			
<i>States</i>	<i>Total plan Outlay</i>	<i>Resources States Own Resources</i>	<i>Central Assistance</i>
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1200.00	859.23	340.45
Arunachal Pradesh	110.00	3.08	106.92
Assam	575.00	45.00	530.00
Bihar	1500.00	789.79	513.00
Gujarat	1160.00	919.67	240.33
Haryana	585.00	427.28	157.721/
Himachal Pradesh	235.00	44.46	190.54

1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	375.00	(-)21.36	392.59
Karnataka	870.00	668.81	206.19
Kerala	440.00	208.70	219.64
Madhya Pradesh	1570.00	1155.74	414.26
Maharashtra	2320.00	1973.63	346.37
Manipur	105.00	(-)20.90	120.15
Meghalaya	110.00	(-)5.75	109.53
Mizoram	70.00	4.76	65.24
Nagaland	94.00	(-)62.81	152.81
Orissa	750.0022/	456.69	292.31
Punjab	750.00	255.86	494.143/
Rajasthan	645.00	350.19	261.93
Sikkim	57.00	(-)0.81	55.87
Tamil Nadu	1250.00	925.13	324.87
Tripura	122.00	(-)19.75	123.62
Uttar Pradesh	2500.00	1609.96	890.04
West Bengal	862.00	586.35	261.30
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>			
Andaman & Nicobar Island	48.00	—	48.00
Chandigarh	44.00	24.10	19.90
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.00	—	9.00
Delhi	541.34	187.20	345.14

1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	86.00	17.82	68.18
Lakshadweep	9.50	—	9.50
Pondicherry	47.00	9.03	37.97

1/ Includes term loan of Rs. 70.00 crores

2/ Plan not finalised

3/ includes gap in resources.

Annual Plan 1988-89 States/UTs. (Outlay/Financing and central Assistance).

States	(Rs in crores)		
	1988-89		
	Outlay	Resources	
		States own Resources	Central assistance
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1250.00	884.11	365.89
Arunachal Pradesh	126.00	(-)125.78	151.78
Assam	610.00	74.19	535.81
Bihar	1600.00	916.16	683.84*
Goa	92.00	(-)24.59	116.59
Gujarat	1275.00	1021.95	253.05
Haryana	600.00	455.65	144.35**
Himachal Pradesh	260.00	26.15	233.85
J & K	450.00	(-)66.52	516.72
Karnataka	900.00	703.94	196.06
Kerala	500.00	247.05	252.95
Madhya Pradesh	1702.00	1270.41	431.59
Maharashtra	2430.00	2043.18	386.82

1	2	3	4
Manipur	122.50	(-)30.84	153.34
Meghalaya	130.00	(-)5.79	135.79
Mizoram	85.00	(-)25.62	110.62
Nagaland	110.00	(-)73.57	183.57
Orissa	835.00	515.87	319.13
Punjab	700.00***	(-)181.26	881.26***
Rajasthan	710.00	401.68	308.32
Sikkim	63.00	(-)4.59	67.59
Tamil Nadu	1457.00	1070.57	386.43
Tripura	144.00	(-)4.73	148.72
Uttar Pradesh	2540.00	1339.070	1200.302
West Bengal	951.00	640.25	310.75
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>			
A & N Islands	71.00	—	71.00
Chandigarh	46.60	43.80	2 80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.90	—	9.90
Delhi	558.00	214.32	343.68££
Daman & Diu	12.00	—	12.00
Lakshadweep	17.50	—	17.50
Pondicherry	55.00	21.26	33.74

* Assistance of Rs. 100.00 crores for Tenughat Phase-II externally aided Project subject to clearance.

@ Rs. 30.59 crores as Non-Plan loan from Ministry of Finance.

** Rs. 70.83 as centres contribution for SYL Project.

£ Includes assistance of Rs. 220.crores for an para B if cleared.

££ Includes Rs. 48 crores in respect of Rajghat Power replacement and Gas Turbine in this power sector.

*** Provisional.

STATEMENT-III

Central Assistance released to State Annual Plan 1987-88

		(Rs. crores)
States		Total
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	319.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133.27
3.	Assam	528.52
4.	Bihar	500.84
5.	Gujarat	254.34*
6.	Haryana	59.33
7.	Himachal Pradesh	234.81
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	418.84
9.	Karnataka	185.78
10.	Kerala	203.69
11.	Madhya Pradesh	379.22
12.	Maharashtra	323.95
13.	Manipur	120.03
14.	Meghalaya	108.20
15.	Mizoram	63.67

1	2
16. Nagaland	159.56
17. Orissa	241.61
18. Punjab	698.56@
19. Rajasthan	266.65
20. Sikkim	60.36
21. Tamil Nadu	333.77
22. Tripura	125.62
23. Uttar Pradesh	784.84
24. West Bengal	253.40
25. Goa	129.75@

* Includes term loan of Rs. 40 crores for oilseeds.

@ Includes plan loans of Rs. 650 crores and Rs. 50 crores to Punjab & Goa respectively for funding the plan.

Expansion of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

7553. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to expand Atomic Power Plant at Tarapur near Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for its expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS

AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :

(a) and (c). The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy has considered various sites in the different electricity regions of the country to examine suitable sites for setting up of future Atomic Power Projects. The sites examined also include sites where Atomic Power Stations are already in operation like Tarapur. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Reservation for SC/ST in Naval Armament supply Organisation

7554. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of office superinten-

dents in Naval Armament Supply Organisation of the Indian Navy;

(b) the number of out of them belonging to SC/ST separately;

(c) whether the percentage of SCs/STs in the above cadre is in accordance with the prescribed reservation policy of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken to give their dues to SCs/STs and also to the General category of officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) 19.

(b) SC-7

ST-1.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the prescribed reservation policy 15% posts for SCs and 7 1/2% posts for STs in the cadre of office superintendents have been reserved and filled in.

(e) Does not arise.

Stenographic Assistance to Officers in AFHQ

7555. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 March 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 5477 regarding stenographers posts in Defence Ministry and state;

(a) details of scale of stenographic assistance provided to various grades of officers and whether all entitled officers have

been provided the requisite stenographic assistance in Armed Forces Headquarters and if not, reasons thereof;

(b) details of posts of officers eligible for stenographic assistance that were created/upgraded during the last three years and whether all these officers have been provided the requisite assistance and if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) details of steps taken to provide the requisite assistance to the officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No formal scale of stenographic assistance to be provided to various grades of officers in Defence HQrs and Inter Service Organisations was laid down prior to 1988. As such, entitlement of officers for being provided stenographic assistance at particular levels did not exist.

(b) No formal scale of stenographic assistance having been prescribed, the question of eligibility of officers holding posts created/upgraded during the past three years to particular levels of stenographic assistance did not arise.

(c) A formal scale of authorisation of stenographic assistance to officers of various ranks/grades has now been laid down vide Ministry of Defence letter No A/245777/CAO/CP dated 25 Feb 1988. The scale is applicable on acceptance of necessity by the respective Standing Establishment Committees who consider the peace Establishments of organisations in Defence HQrs. The provisions of this latter will be kept in view will cases for extension/revision of peace Establishments are sponsored and considered. The creation/upgradation of posts of stenographers would, however, be subject to relaxation of ban orders currently in force.

Ban on Foreign Disciples at Rajneesh Dham

7556. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban entry of foreign disciples at the Rajneesh Dham in Pune;

(b) whether in January, 1986 any circular was issued containing a list of 179 San-yasis banning them from entering the country for ever;

(c) whether Indian missions abroad have been issued any instructions in this regard; and

(d) whether any such visiting foreign disciples were detained in the transit lounge at Bombay airport and were made to leave the country recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). There is no ban on the entry of the foreign disciples at the Rajneesh Dham in Pune. Instructions are issued from time to time to the foreign missions abroad regarding cases of the grant of visa which should be referred to the Government of India. It has come to the notice of the Government that 2 foreign disciples of Rajneesh were refused entry into India in 1987 and one disciple in January, 1988.

Expenditure on Tours of Union Ministers

7557. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the tours of

Union Ministers within the country during the last 2 years and upto 31st March, 1988; and

(b) the steps taken to curtail this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The total amount spent on this account during the last two financial years, as booked in the Pay and Accounts Office, Cabinet Affairs is approximately Rs. 1.82,76,000.00

(b) The tours are undertaken by Ministers only when they are considered necessary in connection with the performance of their duties and in public interest.

Demands of Delhi State Ex-Servicemen League

7558. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demands made by ex-servicemen at a recent rally held by Delhi State Ex-Servicemen League;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

DEMAND NO. 1

Disparity in Pension of Defence Personnel retiring on different dates

Disparity in pension for Defence personnel retiring on different points of time cannot be obviated, as the reckonable

emoluments for calculation of pension have undergone changes from time to time. Orders have been issued on the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission which has provided additional relief to all pensioner ex-servicemen who retired prior to 31.3.1985.

The demand of One Rank One Pension was considered by the Fourth Pay Commission but did not find favour with it. The matter is now sub-judice in the Supreme Court.

DEMAND NO.2

Assured Employment upto 58 years.

To ensure youthful profile of the Armed Forces, the Defence personnel retire at a comparatively younger age. The recommendation of the High Level Committee for consideration of assured employment upto the age of 58 years by induction of serving Defence personnel in Central Government Departments was considered but it was not found feasible to accept it. Instead, it has been decided that efforts should be made to increase employment by fuller utilisation of reserved vacancies, identification of jobs suitable for lateral entry and better Monitoring and Information System. It has also been decided that greater thrust may be given in the direction of Self-employment.

DEMAND NO. 3

Increases in reservation quota for re-employment and Roster System as in the case of SC/ST

At present, vacancies to the extent of 10% and 20% in Groups 'C' and 'D' in Central Government Departments, 14 1/2% and 24 1/2% for similar categories in PSUs and Nationalised Banks have been reserved for ex-servicemen. Efforts are being made for fuller utilisation of the existing quota of reser-

vation. There is also a provision for carry-forward of reserved vacancies for a period of one year. As to the increase in reserved quota it may be stated that not more than 50% vacancies can be reserved for all categories, inclusive of ST/SC, and physically handicapped, as per the judgement of the Supreme Court. Increase in the quota of reservation for ex-servicemen is not feasible. Introduction of a Roster System is under examination by the Department of Personnel and Training.

DEMAND NO. 4

Medical facilities for ex-servicemen and their dependants nearest to their place of residence

The ex-servicemen pensioners and their dependants are entitled to free medical treatment and also in-patient treatment in all Military Hospitals, subject to availability of beds after catering to the needs of serving personnel. So far as civil hospitals are concerned, they are treated at par with general public for medical treatment.

DEMAND -NO. 5

Reservation of Plots in housing schemes undertaken by Government and Public Agencies.

The High Level Committee recommended reservation of 10% of the house sites and houses for Ex-servicemen. This is a State subject and most of the States have made a reservation, though the percentage varies from State to State.

DEMAND NO. 6.

Appointment of Secretaries of Zila Sainik Boards, etc., in consultation with IESL and its affiliated units and the Presidents of State Leagues to be Vice Chairman of Rajya Sainik Boards.

Rajya Sainik Boards and Zila Sainik Boards are Organisations of the State Governments. Secretaries of Zila Sainik Boards are State Government employees and selections are made by the State Governments. A representative of the DGR is associated with the selection. The Constitution of the Rajya Sainik Board is made by the State Government concerned.

DEMAND NO.-7

Waiving of entry qualification of Matriculation for enrolment of ex-servicemen wards in Armed Forces.

Decision for enhancing the educational qualification to matriculation/10th class pass in respect of Normal Entry Rate Categories (except in view trades belonging to erstwhile NCSE Categories like Barber, Safaiwala) was taken after due deliberations and discussions at various levels. This decision was taken in view of sophistication of weaponry, modernisation of Army and to bring the entry qualification at par with the Para Military Forces and the general rise in educational standards in the country. Since the upward revision of educational qualification to Matric w.e. f. 01 Apr. 86, there has been no shortfall in recruitment targets in rural areas.

However, dispensations have been given to certain classes/areas where adequate educational facilities do not exist, upto 31 March 1989.

It is not possible to make a relaxation asked for in respect of wards of ex-servicemen only.

DEMAND NO. 8

Earlier definition of an "Ex-Serviceman" should continue

High Level Committee recommended revised definition of an "Ex-serviceman" to

exclude those who seek release from service at their own request for personal reasons after completing five years of service but before completion of minimum period of qualifying service for earning pension. The recommendation was considered sound and the decision of the Government has been taken accordingly. It is not considered necessary to revert to the old definition. The new definition, however, applies only to those who are released from the regular Army, Navy and Air Force on or after 1.7.1987.

DEMAND NO. 9

Re-employment of Ex Servicemen on regular basis instead of on daily wages and the Military Service should be counted for Promotion and pension.

As a result of ban on creation of posts, a number of Central Government Departments and PSUs may be employing ex-servicemen on daily wages. However, our effort has been to see that the vacancies in regular recruitment reserved for ex-servicemen are utilised more fully. As regards counting of Military Service for Promotion, it was not found possible to accept this since it will block the promotions in civilian cadres, leading to problems from the civilian side. Regarding counting it for pension, the Ex-Defence personnel continue to enjoy pension during the period of their re-employment, and their pay on re-employment is fixed by ignoring the whole pension of JCOs/ORs and equivalent and the first Rs. 500/- of the pension of Commissioned Officers. The High Level Committee also considered this, but did not favour it.

Allocation of Army Jeeps to legislators of Karnataka

7559. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of discarded army jeeps and motor cycles allotted to Legislators of Karnataka during 1987;

(b) the amount realised by the sale of these jeeps and motor cycles;

(c) the reasons for allotting these discarded jeeps and motor cycles only to legislators; and

(d) whether these discarded jeeps/ motor cycles are proposed to be allotted to general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). A total of 71 vehicles namely 53 Jeeps, 16 Motor Cycles and 2 Jongs were allotted to the Legislators of Karnataka during 1987. However only one Jonga was actually taken, on payment of Rs. 9073.00. No jeeps or motor cycles were purchased.

(c) To enable to Members the tour their respective constituencies and to attend to the needs of their constituents.

(d) In addition to the legislators, ex-servicemen and educational/welfare/charitable organisations are also allotted vehicles from the surplus Defence Stock.

Cases of Disappearance Transmitted by UN working Group

7560. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances has transmitted to the Government of India any cases of disappearances;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof indicating the number of such cases, the places from which such disappearances

were reported to have occurred, the dates and circumstances of the disappearances etc.;

(c) whether the said Working Group has also reported these disappearances in its eighth report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

(d) if so, the details of the report;

(e) whether Government have sent any reply to the Working Group or the Commission on Human Rights, and if so, the details of the reply; and

(f) the action taken by Government to enquire into disappearances and to take action against those responsible for these disappearances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The working Group wrote to India's Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva on November 25, 1987 transmitting a communication relating to 30 allegedly enforced or involuntary disappearances. The reported disappearances were alleged to have occurred in and around Meerut on May 22, 1987.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The English report of the working Group, which was finalised on December 31, 1987 notes that 30 cases of disappearances reported to have occurred in May 1987 have been transmitted to the Government of India. The report also notes that since the cases were transmitted as late as November 25, 1987, it must be understood that the Government could not respond prior to the adoption of the present report.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has instituted appropriate enquiries in the matter.

Indians Languishing in Jails of gulf Countries

7561. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals who are languishing in jails of Gulf countries, country-wise;

(b) whether any representations have been received by Government during 1987 from the State of Kerala for the release of such prisoners; and

(c) if so, the action taken by government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) As on December, 31, 1987 there were 1198 Indian nationals detained in jails in Gulf countries. They had been sentenced to various prison terms for offences like valuation of immigration laws, traffic rules, breach of employment contracts and including some criminal offences like murder, rape and trafficking in narcotics. Country wise figures of these prisoners are given below in the statement.

(b) During 1987, 44 representations were received from the next of kin of the prisoners for their release submitted by them either directly or through the State Government of Kerala and Members of Parliament.

(c) The Question of their release within the ambit of local laws as also their treatment in the jails was taken up with the local authorities. In cases of minor offences, the authorities generally showed leniency. In criminal cases a stricter attitude was adopted by them and punishment awarded according to local laws.

STATEMENT

Indian Nationals Languishing in Jails of Gulf countries

<i>S.No. Country</i>		<i>Total Number in Jails</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bahrain	136
2.	Iran	170
3.	Iraq	12
4.	Kuwait	113
5.	People's Democratic Republic of Yeman	Nil
6.	Qatar	32
7.	Saudi Arabia	335

1	2	3
8.	Oman	10
9/	U.A.E	390
10.	Y.A.R.	NIL
TOTAL =		1198

Diplomatic Relationships with Foreign Countries

7562. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries where Indian Ambassadors are merely accredited;

(b) whether any review has been envisaged recently for upgrading India's diplomatic relationships with these countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The countries where Indian Ambassadors are merely accredited are as follows:

Paraguay, Uruguay, Luxembourg, El Ecuador, Tonga, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Society Islands, Caroline & Marshal Islands, Togo, Liberia, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Niger, Belize, Cayman Islands, Malta, Comores, Brunei, Guatemala, El Salvador, Swaziland, Lesotho, Western Sambia, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Iceland, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mali, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Mauritania, Gambia, Holy See (The Vatican), Grenada (St. George's) Barbados (Bridgetown), Dominica, St. Vincent & the Grena-

dines (Kingstown), St. Lucia (Castries), Antigua & Barbuda (St. John's) St. Christopher & Nevis (Basseterre), Montserrat (Plymouth), Turks & Caicos Islands, Anguilla, Rwanda, Burundi, Bahamas, Djibouti, Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Principe & Sao Tome and Bolivia

(b) and (c). The matter of upgrading India's diplomatic relationships with countries where Indian Ambassadors/High Commissioners are concurrently accredited is constantly under review. In this connection, recently, India has opened fullfledged Missions in Botswana, Angola and Seychelles.

Policy Regarding Transfer of High Court Judges

7563. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any rethinking about the transfer policy of High Court Judges; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Hostel facilities for SCs/STs

7564. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST students in each State;

(b) the number of seats reserved /provided for them in the hostels, State-wise; and

(c) the measures being taken to provide hostel facility to all the SC/ST students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

National Forum on Adoption

7565. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the establishment of National Forum of Adoption for promoting adoption of children;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to initiate measure for encouraging child adoption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c). Government have no such proposal under consideration. However, for encouraging regulating and monitoring adoption of children procedure

has been laid down and 91 voluntary agencies have been recognised to facilitate processing of inter-country child adoption cases in the courts.

[*Translation*]

Request to change Name of Ghaghra to Saryu River

7566. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any request for changing the name of the Ghaghra river as Saryu river in view of importance of the names of the rivers as rivers are national wealth; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No such request has been received by this Ministry from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Fire Fighting Equipments in high Rise Buildings

7567. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for installation of fire fighting equipments in the defaulting high rise buildings in Delhi owned by various Government agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 179 high-rise buildings constructed prior to the notification of Building Bye Laws (June, 1983) including those owned by Government agencies and which are not yet adequately equipped with fire protection measures. After the passage of Delhi Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Act, 1986, and notification of rules thereunder, the defaulter builders/owners/occupiers of such high-rise buildings, have been issued notice to provide safety measures within a period of 3 months. Further action to get the fire fighting equipments installed can be taken after the expiry of the stipulated period.

(c) Does not arise.

Annual Survey of Industries

7568. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the Annual survey of industries has discontinued the publication of the following information after 1979-80;

- i) Factories working under 'Central Government and Private enterprises jointly;
- ii) Factories working under 'Central Government and State Government/Local Government and private enterprises jointly';
- iii) Factories working under States/Local Government and private enterprises jointly;

(b) the precise scope of term 'Joint

Sector (Private)' as used in the Annual survey of industries;

(c) whether the equity capital held by All India Financial Institutions and the State Level Financial Institutions is included whether as Government's share of private share; and

(d) the points of distinction between the public sector and joint sector (Public)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) To meet the requirements of National Accounts Statistics.

(b) If the share of private enterprise is more than 50 percent but less than 100 per cent, it is categorised as 'Joint Sector (Private).'

(c) The share of equity capital of public financial institutions, whether all India or State level, is treated as Government's share.

(d) If the equity share owned by Central Government, State Government or local Government individually or jointly, is 100 per cent, it is termed public sector, and in case the equity share is more than 50 percent but less than 100 per cent, it is termed 'Joint Sector (Public).'

Co-operation of European Countries to Check Drug Trafficking and Terrorism

7569. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought the Coop-

eration of European countries in not only detecting and combating drug trafficking but also in putting down connected crimes, especially terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) India is a permanent member of International Criminal Police Organisation-INTERPOL. On the basis of mutual reciprocity, the co-operation is sought from the member-countries including European countries.

(b) During the year 1987, co-operation from European countries was sought in 39 cases of crime including crimes committed by terrorist.

(c) Responses from European countries have generally been satisfactory.

Protection to Forest Officials

7570. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to amend section 197 of the Cr. P.C. to provide protection to forest officials on the same line as applicable to police officials; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :

(a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restructuring of Central Secretariat Services

7571. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to restructure the Central Secretariat Services or to change its basic character/constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision has been taken in consultation with the respective service associations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Government is considering restructuring of the Central Secretariat Services.

(b) The proposals are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Import of Super Computer Cray Xmp-14

7572. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have again decided to procure Super Computer Cray Xmp-14 from United States;

(b) if so, when such super computer is expected to be supplied by the U.S.A.,

(c) the place where this super computer is proposed to be housed; and

(d) the main works expected to be derived from that super computer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The commercial contract is being negotiated with the supplier.

(c) It is proposed to house the Super Computer, in the first instance, in the campus of the India Meteorological Department, New Delhi.

(d) The main items of work to be done are:

- i) Development of numerical models for medium range weather forecasting;
- ii) preparation of medium range weather forecasts (3 to 10) days in advance); and
- iii) Applications in the areas of health, agriculture, solid-state physics, etc.

[Translation]

Projection of Picture of Developments in India Before Foreign Journalists

7573. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for projecting the real picture of the

development of India before the foreign journalists so that the real image of the country's progress may be projected by them in the foreign countries; and

(b) the number of foreign journalist visiting India every year; and

(c) the number of foreign journalists who visited India during 1987-88 along with the name of the country to which they belonged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) There are regular arrangements for briefing foreign media organisations and representatives on developments in India to ensure balanced coverage of events, and of progress made by India in diverse fields.

(b) The actual number of foreign journalists visiting India in a particular year depends upon the number of VVIP visits, holding of international Conferences, and coverage of specific events or occasions.

(c) A countrywise list of 307 foreign journalists and media representatives, including those resident in India, who approached the Ministry, of External Affairs for accreditation and other facilities during 1987-88 is given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

Visit by Media Personnel to India (1987-88)

S.No	Name of Country/ Territory	No. of Media Personnel
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	1
2.	Algeria	1

1	2	3
3.	Argentina	2
4.	Australia	6
5.*	Austria	1
6.	Bahrain	1
7.	Bangladesh	3
8.	Bhutan	2
9.	Bulgaria	3
10.	Canada	18
11.	China	1
12.	Cuba	1
13.	Czechoslovakia	4
14.	Denmark	6
15.	Egypt (Arab Republic of)	4
16.	Fiji Islands	1
17.	Finland	4
18.	France	11
19.	Germany -GDR	1
20.	Germany -FRG	27
21.	Ghana	1
22.	Hungary	1
23.	Hong Kong	2
24.	Indonesia	1
25.	Ireland	1

1	2	3
26.	Italy	7
27.	Japan	14
28.	Kenya	1
29.	Kuwait	2
30.	Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	1
31.	Mauritius	1
32.	Nepal	6
33.	Netherlands	6
34.	Nigeria	2
35.	Norway	16
36.	Pakistan	4
37.	Phillipines	1
38.	Poland	1
39.	Qatar	1
40.	Saudi Arabia	1
41.	Senegal	1
42.	Singapore	1
43.	Spain	1
44.	Sri Lanka	4
45.	Sweden	21
46.	Switzerland	4
47.	Tanzania	1
48.	United Arab Emirates	1

1	2	3
49.	United Kingdom	59
50.	USA	25
51.	U.S.S.R	15
52.	Yugoslavia	3
53.	Zambia	2
54.	Zimbabwe	1
Total =		307

[English]

Expansion of Indian Rare Earths Limited, Kerala

7574. PROF.K.V THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any expansion and modernisation schemes for Indian Rare Earths Limited, Eloor, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Rare Earths Plant at Udyogmandal, Eloor, a project for modernisation and for recovery of Uranium and Helium has been completed. A project for recovery of

heavy rare earths from rare earths chloride is being set up with view to manufacturing value added products and increasing export earnings. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 196 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed by end of 1988-89.

Norms for Funds for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Girls Hostels

7575. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing grants to the State Govts. for setting up hostels for the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes girls; and

(b) if so, the norms fixed therefor on the basis on which the expenditure is funded by Union Government and the State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girls Hostels Central Government is providing grants to the State Governments on 50:50 basis for the construction of hostel buildings for SC/ST girls students studying in middle, high school, higher Secondary school, colleges, and universities. The strength of inmates in a hostel is upto 100, out of which 10% seats are reserved for non-SC/STs. The expenditure on running these hostels as well as on maintenance is met by the State Govts. from their own funds. The Central Assistance is determined on the basis of rates of ceiling cost of construction per inmate as under:-

<i>Type of Accommodation</i>	<i>Rates of ceiling cost of construction per inmate</i>	
	<u>Plain Areas</u>	<u>Hilly Areas</u>
For accommodation only	Rs. 9,235/-	Rs. 12, 380/-
For accommodation plus ancillary facilities like dining hall, kitchen sanitary block, common room etc.	Rs. 12, 775/-	Rs. 17., 125/-

[Translation]

Its functions are as follows:-

Rehabilitation Council for Handicapped

7576. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Rehabilitation Council for the Handicapped;

(b) if so, the main functions of this Rehabilitation council; and

(c) the works taken in hand by the Rehabilitation Council in Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below:-

(c) The Rehabilitation Council does not undertake any rehabilitation work in any State since it is concerned with regularisation and standardisation of courses for various categories of professionals in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled on all India basis.

STATEMENT

The Rehabilitation Council deals with training policies and standardisation of training courses of rehabilitation professions.

(i) To prescribe minimum standards of education and training of individuals.

ii) To regulate these standards in Government institutions uniformly throughout the country;

iii) To recognise qualifications.

iv) To recognise foreign qualifications on reciprocal basis; to get Indian qualifications recognised in foreign countries;

v) to withdraw reorganisation of qualifications.

vi) To collect information regarding education and training from institutions in India and abroad.

vii) To inspect examinations conducted by training institutions.

viii) To withdraw recognition from defaulting institutions.

ix) To maintain an Indian Rehabilitation Register.

[English]

Payment of Pension

7577. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which payment of pension to the employees has not been made even after a period of five years; and

(b) the action being taken by Government to dispose of such cases soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The system of sanction and payment of pension operates on a decentralised basis. Further payment of pension is arranged in accordance with the option of the pensioner/retiring employee through the pay and Accounts offices, treasuries, post offices or public sector banks. The information desired therefore is not available. However, instructions were issued in Jan., 1987 making the heads of departments/offices accountable for strict compliance of the Government orders for ensuring authorisation of payment of pension and gratuity, provisional or final, by the date of retirement on superannuation. The retiring employees who did not receive pension payment order/gratuity payment order on the date of retirement, were also asked to bring such cases to the notice of this Ministry. Since April, 1987, 25 cases have been brought to our notice, out of which 19 have been settled.

Appointment of Compassionate Grounds

7578. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to change the present procedure and rule for appointments on compassionate grounds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Super Computer

7579. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to manufacture super computers within three years with its own design indigenously; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government intends to develop indigenous know-how for the manufacture of supercomputers based on parallel processing architectures.

(b) A Centre for development of Advanced Computing Technology has been set up for developing supercomputers based on parallel processing architectures within a period of three years. C-DOT has started a project for developing a parallel processing super-computers within 18 months for specific applications in medium

range weather forecasting.

in cash. A list of contributors is given in the statement I below:-

Africa Fund

7580. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount accumulated in the Africa Fund so far; and

(b) the details of the assistance given under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) AFRICA Fund has till to date received pledges in cash, kind and project assistance amounting to equivalent of US \$ 252 million of which US \$ 1 million

The public in India have separately contributed about Rs. 36 lakhs in cash and kind.

(b) India has pledged a contribution of Rs. 50 crores spread over a period of three years to the AFRICA Fund. A list of projects under consideration from India's contribution to the AFRICA Fund is given in Statement -II below. The cost of these projects is estimated to be around Rs. 36 crores. Other donors to the AFRICA Fund are similarly involved in projects, supplies & technical assistance bilaterally with recipient countries & liberation movements in Southern Africa.

STATEMENT -I

Contributions Pledged to Africa Fund (as on 21st March, 1988)

1	2	3	4
1.	India	Rs. 500 million	(in kind)
2.	Nigeria	US\$ 15 million	(in kind)
3.	Peru	US\$ 10 million	(in kind)
4.	Algeria	US \$ 10 million	(in kind)
5.	Yugoslavia	US \$ 12 million	(in kind)
6.	Argentina	US \$ 3 million	(in kind)
7.	Congo	CFA 100 million	(in kind)
8.	France	FF 20 million	(in kind)
9.	Barbados	BD \$ 100,000	(in kind)
10.	Djibouti	US \$ 10,000	(in kind)

149 <i>Written Answers</i>		CHAITRA 31, 1910 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 150
1	2	3	4
11.	Italy	Lira 4 billion	(in kind)
12.	Libya	US \$ 10 million	(50% in cash 50% in kind)
13.	Guyana	US 5000	(In cash)
14.	USSR	Roubles 65 million	(in kind)
15.	Afghanistan	US \$ 500	(in cash)
16.	Nicaragua	US \$ 50,000	(in cash)
17.	Nauru	Aus, \$ 10,000	(in cash)
18.	Bangladesh	US 10,000	(in cash)
19.	Mauritius	Rs. (M) 500,000	(in cash)
20.	Maldives	US \$ 1,000	(in cash)
21.	Norway	NK.10 Million	(in kind)
22.	Uganda	US \$ 100,000	(in cash)
23.	Philippines	US\$ 500	(in cash)
24.	Pakistan	Pak Rs. 50 million	(in kind)
25.	Sweden	SK 140 million	(in kind)
26.	Cyprus	US \$ 100,000	(in kind)
27.	Brunei	US \$100,000	(in cash)
28.	Egypt	US \$ 2 million	(in kind)
29.	Nepal	US\$ 25,000	(in cash)
30.	Malaysia	US \$ 2 million	(in kind)
31.	PDR Yemen	US \$ 150,000	(in cash)
32.	Laos	US \$ 7000	(in cash)

151	Written Answers	APRIL 20, 1988	Written Answers 152
1	2	3	4
33.	Vietnam	US \$ 10,000	(in kind)]
34.	Jordan	US \$ 5,000	(in cash)
35.	Czechoslovakia	KSC 5 million	(in kind)
36.	Rawanda	US \$ 5,000	(in cash)
37.	Cameroon	CFA 15 million	(in kind)
38.	Bulgaria	Levs, 1.1. million	(in kind)
39.	Republic of Korea	US \$ 1 million	(in kind)
40.	Guinea Bissau	US \$ 5,000	(in cash)
41.	Poland ,	Zlotys 700 million	(in kind)
42.	Thailand	US \$ 20,000	(in cash & in kind)
43.	Hungary	Forints 61 million	(in kind)
44.	Ghana	US \$ 500, 000	(in cash)
45.	Kenya	US \$ 150,000	(in cash)

STATEMENT-II

List of Projects

(taken up by India under the AFRICA Fund)

Angola

1. Supply of medicines.
2. Technical Assistance to Angolan Railways.
3. Technical Assistance for Rural Development Programme.
4. Rehabilitation of Bicycle Plant.
5. Grant of 38 scholarships to Angolan Students.

Botswana

1. Supply of part of medical equipment urgently required.
2. Plant to manufacture Agricultural Implements
3. Supply and maintenance of Diesel Pump sets
4. Plant for repair/rewinding of electric motors and transformers and manufacture of LT Distribution Boards and meter boxes.

Mozambique

1. Supply of Sp are parts of India supplied launches.
2. Supply of consumer durables
3. Supply of software of Railway Protection force along the Limpopo line
4. small Scale Agricultural Implements Plant.
- *5. Supply of Drugs/Pharamaceuticals etc.

Tanzania

1. Supply of 300 light medium and medium heavy transport vehicles etc.
2. Rehabilitation of Bicycle Plant
3. Supply of medicines.

Zambia

1. Supply of 100 railway wagons in SKD condition for assembly in Zambia

Zimbabwe

1. Supply of 1400 tarpaulins for Zimbabwe Railways
2. Support for a projected Refractory Bricks Plant
3. Supply of medium/Heavy transport vehicles.

ANC

1. Supply of Articles of Daily use
- *2. Supply of clothing a Medicines

SWAPO**1. Supply of trucks, ambulances etc.**

- * Supplied from AFRICA (Public contributions-India) Fund.

**Institute of Information Technology at
Nagpur**

7581. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is a demand to set up
the Institute of Information Technology at
Nagpur in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Govern-
ment in this regard; and

(c) the time by which a final decision will
be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-
OGY AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOP-
MENT , ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRON-
ICS AND SPACE (SHRI.K.R. NARAY-
ANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have already
decided to set up Indian Institutes of Infor-
mation Technology (IITs) at Bhubaneshwar,
Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune in the four re-
gions of the country. These institutes will
have affiliate institutes in each of the state
Capitals in their respective regions.

[*Translation*]

New Passport Offices

7582. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the
Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the average population for which

there is a passport offices;

(b) whether Government propose to
open some more passport offices in some
States During 1988-89; and

(c) if so, the places where the new
passport offices are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The criteria for
opening of a Passport Office is not based on
population. The Government has been fol-
lowing the principle of having one Passport
Office in each State unless the number of
passport applications from the state is too
small which would not justify expenditure on
opening a passport office in that State.

(b) No, Sir. There is not such proposal
under consideration of the Government

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Representation of SC/STs in Law
Ministry**

7583. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD:
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the
Central Agency Section of his Ministry is
adequate;

(b) if so, the total cadre strength and the
strength of the Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes separately in Group 'A' 'B'

'C' and 'D' posts and particularly in the ranks of Senior Government Advocate, Deputy Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; and

(c) if not, the remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Central Agency Section is one of the Wings of the Department of Legal Affairs. Reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various groups of posts is done for the Department as a whole and not for wings and sections separately .

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Medical Facilities for Ex-Servicemen in Government Hospitals

7584. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-servicemen are entitled to medical facilities only at Military hospitals and they face great hardship as these hospitals are located often at great distance from some areas having a high population of ex-servicemen; and

(b) whether Government propose to make available medical facilities at other Government hospitals for ex-servicemen.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Ex-Servicemen are authorised free medical treatment in all Military hospitals which are generally located in Cantonments. Ex-servicemen are also entitled to medical treatment in general hospitals administered by State Government like any other civilian. Information received from Rajya Sainik Board indicates that medical facilities are available to

ex-servicemen upto a stipulated annual income in state Hospitals.

[*Translation*]]

Recovery for False LTC Claims by Employees of Muradnagar Ordnance Factory

7585 . SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar who have availed LTC during the period from 1985 to 1987, year-wise;

(b) whether deduction has been made from the monthly salary of some of the employees by the administration for the false claim made by them; and

(c) the number of employees against whom inquiry has been conducted and the number of employees who have been punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The number of employees of Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar, who availed of Leave Travel Concession during the years 1985-to 1987 are given below:-

1985	1986	1987
473	348	251

(b) False claims of LTC were preferred by nine employees and deduction of the payments was made from salaries of seven of them.

(c) Departmental enquiries against seven employees have been completed and

they have since been punished. Against one employee investigations by CBI is underway and in case of another the departmental enquiry is still to be completed.

[English]

Missing Children in Delhi

7586. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of male and female

children reported to be missing in Delhi during 1987 separately;

(b) how many of them have been traced by the police; and

(c) the number of child-lifters arrested and prosecuted by the police during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The requisite figures are indicated below:

<i>No. of children reported missing during 1987</i>			<i>Number traced</i>
1.	Male	2770	1874
2.	Female	1099	774

(c) 7 child-lifters were arrested. Six have been prosecuted and one has been discharged by the Court.

Reduction in voting Age

7587. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from various political parties and forums to reduce the age of electorates from 21 years to 18 years for the purpose of forthcoming General Elections to the State Assemblies and Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bomb Explosion at New Delhi Railway Station

7588. SHRI C.MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:
DR.G.S.RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been completed into the bomb explosion at New Delhi Railway Station on 22nd February, 1988;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether adequate security measures have been taken at the Railway Stations in Delhi to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The security measures at the Railway Stations have been strengthened.

Consortium Approach to Mass Transport System

7589. DR.V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consortium approach for financing mass transport system projects in metropolitan cities of the country is being evolved by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). The responsibilities of providing transport services in metropolitan cities is primarily of States/ Local City to Governments. However, in view of the magnitude of the funds required for development of transport infrastructure, the Planning Commission is working on a scheme for providing Central Government assistance to the States/ Local Governments on matching basis. Pending finalisation of the details of the share of the Local city/ State and Central Governments and the institutional arrangements, a token amount has been provided for this purpose in the year 1988-89.

Recruitment in TRIFED

7590. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts have been filled up in the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) without providing reservation to Scheduled Tribes and without Scheduled Tribes representative in the Selection Committee and without prior approval of the Board of Directors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of staff recruited so far and the number of Scheduled Tribe Officers among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected from Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED). It will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Appointment of Prof. of Economics in Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy

7591. SHRINANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the UPSC vide their advertisement No. F.1/468 (98)/87-R.III dated 31-10-87 advertised a post of Professor of Economics for Lal Bahadur National Academy of Administration;

(b) whether this post was reserved for Scheduled Caste;

(c) whether the UPSC held interview on 3-3-1988 for making selection against this post;

(d) whether there was a representative of scheduled caste/ tribe community on the Interview Board;

(e) whether any relaxation in standard was made for selection of Scheduled Caste candidates in comparison to general candidates;

(f) whether any of the Scheduled Caste candidates called for interview has been selected for this post; and

(g) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The post was reserved for the Scheduled Caste failing which it was to be treated as unreserved.

(c) Since the post was initially reserved for Scheduled caste candidates, the UPSC called for interview of 3 Scheduled Caste candidates only.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g). On the basis of the performance, none of the three Scheduled Castes candidates interviewed was found suitable for appointment to the post.

Survey Regarding Per Capita Income in Bihar

7592. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of PLANNING Pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to conduct a survey regarding per capita income in Bihar during 1987-88;

(b) whether there is any fall in the per capita income during the aforesaid period in comparison to that of the last three years;

(c) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of Planning Commission to conduct a survey regarding Per Capita Income in Bihar during 1987-88.

(b) There has been no fall in per capita income in Bihar during the period 1983-84 to 1986-87 as would appear from the estimates of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product for Bihar at current and constant (1970-71) Prices given below:-

(Rs.)

Year	1983-84 (P)	1984-85 (P)	1985-86 (Q)	1986-87 (Q)
At current Prices	1284	1418	1643	1802
At constant (1970-71) Prices	458	476	477	482

P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimates

The estimates for Net State Domestic Product for 1987-88 are not available.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The emphasis on accelerated agricultural growth, adoption of special measures to increase productivity of income of small and marginal farmers, implementation of Minimum Needs Programme and expansion of irrigation facilities will make a substantial contribution in increasing the per capita income in the State. In addition, the 7th Plan also includes a number of anti-poverty and employment promotion programmes specially designed to raise incomes and productivity of the people below the poverty line.

The Annual Plan outlay of Bihar for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 1600 crores. This is higher by 14.3% over the revised outlay of Rs. 1400 crores provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88. The outlay provided for agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control and energy account for 68% of the total outlay fixed for 1988-89. Programmes under these sectors, which are expected to generate employment and income, are given priority.

More Nuclear Power Reactors

7593. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more nuclear reactors in the country;

(b) if so, the details together with the location of the reactors;

(c) the details of the reactor to be set up in Andhra Pradesh together with its capacity; and

(d) the time by when the reactors are expected to be set up, the estimated expenditure to be incurred on each of them and the measures to be taken to avoid Chernobyl type leakage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Department of Atomic Energy has prepared a nuclear power profile so as to raise the installed nuclear power capacity to 10000 MWe by 2000 A.D.

Two additional units of 235 MW each at Rajasthan as expansion of existing Atomic Power Station and two units of 235 MW each at Kaiga in Karnataka have been sanctioned and work has commenced.

The Sita Selection Committee has evaluated sites in all the four electricity regions including Southern Region of which Andhra Pradesh is a constituent State for locating future Atomic power Stations. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

The pressurised heavy water reactors (PHWR) in India are of a different design from the Chernobyl plant. The design of PHWR reactors provides for adequate atomic safety systems.

However, all available data in respect of the Chernobyl accident has been analysed to draw appropriate lessons and to ensure safe operation of our plants.

**Appointment of SC/ST Counsels by
Government in High Courts and
Supreme Court**

7594. SHRI R. P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of standing counsels appointed for Union of India in various High Courts and in the Supreme Court of India and how many of them belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

(b) the number of applications of advocates belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes received by Government during the year 1987-88 for including their names in the panel of Central Law Agency for Supreme Court as well as High Courts; and

(c) Out of them how many applications have been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). As per the records available, the total number of Standing Counsel appointed by the Ministry of Law and Justice for Union of India in the Supreme Court and different High Courts excluding the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay is 31. There is no system of appointment of Standing Counsel in Calcutta and Bombay High Courts.

The appointments of such counsel are made on the basis of requirement of Central Government for the concerned Court. Since selection is made on the basis of qualifications, experience, competence, performance, integrity and standing at the bar and not on the basis of caste, no separate details are maintained about the number of counsel belonging to SC/ST and number of the applications received from SC/ST advocates.

[Translation]

Drug Trafficking in Delhi

7595. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Delhi Police have claimed to root out all the gangs dealing in narcotics business;

(b) whether in spite of his narcotics business in Delhi is on full swing as compared to other parts of the country;

(c) if so, whether the Delhi Police have taken any special steps to check this menace; and

(d) if so, the number of such gangs busted and the number of persons indulged in this business apprehended during the last three months and the quantity of narcotics seized from them;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No such claim has been made by Delhi Police. However, all possible action is being taken by Delhi Police against persons dealing in narcotics.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A constant watch is maintained on the suspects and close liason is maintained with other enforcement agencies.

(d) During the last 3 months viz; from January to March, 1988 374 persons were arrested in this connection and about 716 kg. Charas, 29 kg. Opium, 71 kg. Ganja, 48 kg. Smack/Heroin, 19 kg. Poppy Head and 3008 Mendrex Tablets were recovered.

[English]

Schemes of Tribal Areas of A.P

7596. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes have been formulated for removal of backwardness of tribals in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount likely to be given by Union Government during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is targetted to economically assist 2.75 lakhs Scheduled Tribe families during the Seventh Five Year Plan under IRDP and other poverty alleviation programmes. In addition, a number of schemes aimed at removal of backwardness among tribals through increase in literacy, improvement of general health, rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, provision of minimum needs, supply of subsidised foodgrains and other area development programmes are in operation in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Special Central Assistance for tribal development released to Andhra Pradesh during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are Rs. 850.38 lakhs and Rs. 1063.23 lakhs respectively. The allocation for 1988-89 has not been finalised.

Supply of Nuclear Reactor to Pakistan by France

7597. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France has renewed its offer of supplying nuclear reactor to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government are aware of the French interest in supplying a nuclear power plant to Pakistan.

(b) Government cannot but view with deep concern the transfer of nuclear technology, material and components to Pakistan in view of its clandestine weapons oriented nuclear programme. Government have conveyed their apprehensions in this regard to the Government of France.

Acquisition of Third Aircraft Carrier

7598. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire third aircraft carrier for the Indian Navy; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the source of acquisition, the total cost and the time-frame for the acquisition of the said aircraft carrier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Indigenous construction of a Sea Control Ship during the Plan period 1995-2000 is under consideration of the Government. Concept design studies for the purpose are proposed to be undertaken shortly with foreign collaboration. Details such as the total cost and time frame for the construction of the aircraft carrier will be known only after the completion of the concept design studies.

[Translation]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Electronic Complex in Roorkee

7599. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Electronics complex in Roorkee in district Saharanpur;

(b) whether a survey has been conducted in this regard and the process of acquiring land therefor has also been started; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Contribution Made by Ordnance
Factory at Eddu Mailaram, Medak
District**

7600. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of the ordnance factory at Eddu Mailaram in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh since its inception;

(b) the new associated projects going to be taken up in this factory in future;

(c) whether this factory collaborates with any foreign country; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) The ordnance factory would contribute to the development of the backward area by generating substantial direct and indirect employment, and providing impetus to ancillary development.

(b) A number of variants of the infantry carrier 'Sarath' are planned to be manufactured in this factory.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The production in the factory is under licence from Govt. of USSR. Details cannot be disclosed in the national interest.

Promotion of UDCS as Assistants

7601. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Upper Division Clerks of CSCS Cadre of Ministry of Home Affairs of Select List- 1981 have not yet been promoted to the grade of Assistant on long term basis in accordance with Department of Personnel and Training orders dated 2 December, 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANIPANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). In terms of the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training, 61 Upper Division Clerk of the CSCS Cadre of the Ministry of Home Affairs are eligible for promotion to the Grade of Assistant on long term basis. As per rules their suitability for such promotion is required to be assessed

by the Departmental Promotion Committee for which the CR Dossiers of the persons concerned have to be collected from the cadre units concerned of the Ministry where they are working. These have been called for for being placed before Departmental Promotion Committee. Those of CR dossiers of 41 Upper Division Clerks have since become available and their cases have been submitted to the Departmental Promotion Committee.

Selection of Candidates in Civil Service Examinations

7602. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of candidates selected in Civil Services in the age group of 26 to 28 years in 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) the number of candidates from the age group of 26 to 28 years in "Top ten positions" in 1985 and 1986; and

(c) the educational and social (whether rural or urban) background of successful candidates in the age group of 26 to 28 years in Civil Service Examinations 1985 and 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The number and percentage of candidates selected in Civil Services in the age group of 26 to 28 years in 1984, 1985 and 1986 is 194 (23.8%), 176 (22.3%) and 166 (19.4%) respectively.

(b) The number of candidates from the age group of 26 to 28 years in "Top ten

positions" is 2 in 1985 and Nil in 1986.

(c) The information regarding the educational and social background of candidates age group-wise is not maintained in the UPSC.

Rape Victim Being Harassed

7603. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rape Victim being harassed" appearing in "The Sunday Observer" dated March 13, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and action taken against the delinquents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In this incident the girl was allegedly raped by four persons.

(c) and (d). A case under Section 376/34 IPC was registered at the Police Station Kotwali on 26.2.1988. Subsequently, Section 307 I.P.C. was also added. All the accused persons were arrested on the same day and the medical examination of the victim was conducted. For the protection of the victim and her family one constable has been deployed in plain-clothes.

**Sale of Scrap Material from Ambajhari
Ordnance Factory**

7604. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state.

(a) the Government policy and process
of selling scrap material in Defence produc-
tion units and particularly in Ambajhari ord-
nance factory;

(b) whether Ambajhari ordnance fac-
tory has excluded SSI quota in aluminium
scrap on the ground that Aluminium is non-
ferrous;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this has been done to
favour any single party; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-
TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) A statement is given below:

(b) and (c). Reservation for SSI Units
in the disposal of non-ferrous scrap is appli-
cable only in respect of copper and copper-
based alloys scrap and not for aluminium
scraps.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Government's directives on sale of
scrap materials in Defence Production Units
which applies inter alia to Ordnance Factory,
Ambajhari stipulates as follows:-

(A) FERROUS SCRAP:

Ferrous scrap for disposal is referred to

all other Ordnance Factories and other De-
fence Units to ascertain if they want to reutil-
ise the same by remelting. Balance quanti-
ties after meeting any requirement is dis-
posed off through advertisement for tenders
or by auction.

**(B) NON-FERROUS SCRAP OTHER
THAN COPPER AND COPPER-BASED
ALLOYS**

Same procedure as mentioned above
for Ferrous Scrap is applicable to this scrap
also.

**(C) COPPER AND COPPER-BASED
ALLOY SCRAP**

Disposable scrap is referred to all other
Ordnance Factories and other Defence
Units likely to re-utilise the same by re-
melting. Balance quantity of scrap which is
not needed to be re-utilised is disposed off
through open advertisement for tenders.
Out of the quantity available for sale against
tenders, 40% is open to all tenderers, 30% is
reserved for Small Scale Units and balance
30% for bonafide exporting units. Price
preference of 10% over the highest tendered
rate is allowed to registered Small Scale
Units.

2. Aluminium Scraps come under cate-
gory (B) above.

**News Item Captioned 'Ordnance
Factory Currency Packet Episode
Smacks of Corruption'**

7605. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will
the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to a news report captioned 'Ordnance
factory currency packet episode smacks of
corruption' published in 'Nagpur Times'
dated 7 February, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made and the action taken against the individual who left currency notes with the wife of an officer; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. On 31st January, around 9 P.M. an individual went to the house of Shri R.L.Chakraborty, Foreman, Ordnance Factory Training institute, Ambajhari (OFTI) to meet him and have a talk. Since Shri Chakraborty was not present, the individual came back once again around 10.30 P.M. to meet him. Since Shri Chakraborty had still not returned home he wanted to wait in the quarter. But Shri Chakraborty's wife did not permit this. The individual then gave a paper packet to Mrs. Chakraborty with a request to hand over the same to Shri Chakraborty and went away. When Shri Chakraborty came back at 10.45 P.M. his wife narrated to him everything and showed that packet kept on the T.V.Set. When Shri Chakraborty opened the packet he saw it contained hundred notes of hundred rupees amounting to Rs. 10,000/-. Since Shri Chakraborty could not understand anything, he enquired from his wife about the person who handed over the packet. She did not know the identity of the individual but felt she could recognise him in case she met him. Immediately, Shri Chakraborty telephoned the Orderly Officer and Admin. Officer of the Factory. Next day in the morning the Admin. Officer brought the matter to the notice of the General Manager.

2. On 31st January, 1988 an entrance examination for recruitment of Trade Apprentices was held at OFTI. Considering the possibility of the incident being linked up with the entrance examination, General Manager directed Administrative Officer and Security Officer to hand over the issue to the Anti-corruption Bureau for further immediate action.

3. Meanwhile Shri Chakraborty got a phone call from his wife stating that the individual had come again to enquire about the money. The individual was identified as Shri Hiralal Purohit, Supervisor in Aarasana Metal Co., MIDS Nagpur. Shri Hiralal told Shri Chakraborty that he left Rupees ten thousand in his house in order to purchase a residential plot from the Society in which Shri Chakraborty was also a Member.

4. The matter was referred to Anti-Corruption Bureau by Ordnance Factory Ambajhari in a confidential letter sent on 1.2.1988.

5. The matter was discussed by ACP/Dy.Suptd. of Police, Anti-Corruption Bureau. They interrogated both Hiralal, Supervisor Aarasana Metal Co., Nagpur and Shri Chakraborty, Foreman. After satisfying themselves about the bonafides and that the amount of Rs. 10,000/- was kept in the residence of Shri R.L.Chakraborty by Hiralal for purchasing a plot in the Housing Society in which Shri R.L.Chakraborty also was a member, the amount of Rs. 10,000/- was returned to Hiralal by the ACP of Anti-corruption Bureau on 1.2.1988 itself. The General Manager was informed accordingly by the ACP, Anti-corruption Bureau on 3-2-1988 by a letter.

Benefits to Civil Switch Board Operators

7606. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question 4384 regarding Civil Switch Board Operators in the Ministry of Defence and state:

(a) the reasons for not extending all such benefits like pay, bonus, overtime allowance, night allowance etc to the CSBOs of Armed Forces which are presently being enjoyed by the telephone operators in the Ministry of Communications; and

(b) the reasons for not granting so far higher scales of pay to Civil Switch Board Operators in the Armed Forces as they perform 45 hours duty per week and are not entitled to holidays and also perform night duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSHMOHANDEV): (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission did not accept parity between the telephone operators in the Ministry of Communication and those under other Ministries and Departments. As a result, the Third pay Commission recommended a single revised scale of pay of Rs. 260-400 (replaced by Rs. 950-1500 by the Fourth Pay Commission) for CSBOs in the Armed Forces.

Percentage of Cost Escalation in Projects

7607. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average percentage of cost escalation in the implementation of various central projects;

(b) the amount that could have been saved had cost escalation been checked;

(c) whether the major reasons of cost escalation have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to obviate cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (d). Cost escalation in projects takes place due to various factors such as increase in input cost, additional imposts levied by the Government, fluctuations in foreign exchange parity rates etc., during the gestation period of a project. Impact of these factors on the project cost varies from one time period to another. It is, therefore, not possible to quantify average percentage of cost escalation in the implementation of various Central projects.

As per the data available in this Ministry's Quarterly Monitoring System for quarter ending December, 87, 169 projects out of a total of 316 were delayed with reference to original date of commissioning, involving cost increase of the order of Rs. 21,300 crores (71%) with respect of original sanctioned cost.

(e) The steps taken *inter alia* include -

- Intensive monitoring of projects by the Ministry of Programme Implementation through monthly/quarterly monitoring system;
- Indepth periodical review of progress of projects by administrative Ministries and constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion;
- Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committees for problem solving and speedy implem-

entation of projects;

- Close follow-up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays;
- Inter-ministerial coordination and interaction;
- Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan;
- Review of project implementation by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure; and
- Issue of directions for ensuring continuity of tenure of project head until the completion of project and 2-3 years beyond to ensure accountability for implementation.

Projects Pending Clearance of Kerala

7608. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major projects of Kerala pending clearance with the Planning Commission;

(b) since when these projects are pending; and

(c) the likely time when they will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI

BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c). Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project (2x210MW) of Kerala is pending for investment approval in the Planning Commission since 24.3.1988. The Project is pending for want of clearance from the Department of Environment, Government of India; Kerala State Pollution Control Board and the finalisation of logistics of coal transportation with railways and port authorities.

Literacy Among SC/ST of Kerala

7609. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Kerala;

(b) whether the 20-point programme has made great impact on their educational and social life; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) According to 1981 census, the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes of Kerala is 55.96 and 31.79, respectively.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the Govt. of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Brain Drain

7610. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official study has revealed that more than 30 per cent of highly qualified and talented science and technology man power of India migrates to US, Canada and other countries where they are mostly engaged in teaching, research and

development, design and management;

(b) if so, whether any remedial measures to check it have been taken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) A pilot study in respect of B.Tech.Graduates from Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, who passed out during the five years period from 1973 to 1977, indicated that about 30 per cent of the Graduates surveyed migrated to other countries. A majority of those abroad were engaged in teaching, research, design and management.

(b) and (c). Apart from arranging industrial training for the students during their pre-final year, the Training and Placement Section of each I.I.T. keeps close and constant liaison with the Indian Industries/Organisations attempting to ensure that the students get not only a job but a place where their talents could be utilised. By these efforts, a large number of students are selected by the Indian Industries/Organisations every year through Campus interviews.

Reservation for SC/STs in Sainik Schools

7611. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Sainik Schools functioning in the country at present;

(b) the total number of students on roll in all these schools at the beginning of the

current academic session;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students therein; and

(d) whether any reservation is being maintained for admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in these Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There are 18 Sainik Schools in the country.

(b) The total number of students studying in these schools as on 30.9.1987 was 10,312. Admissions to the Schools in the current academic session have not been finalised.

(c) Out of 10,312 students, 1,048 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 567 to Scheduled Tribes.

(d) 15% of the total seats in a Sainik School are reserved for boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes.

Missing Defence Personnel

7612. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Defence Personnel including those involved in IPKF operations have been reported missing during the past three years including the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to trace them including exchange of the photographs of the missing Defence Personnel with the neighbouring countries and whether any of them have been traced consequent upon the efforts of

the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). During the past three years including the financial year ending 31st March, 1988, 13 Persons belonging to the Indian Peace Keeping Force are reported missing out of which 9 are presumed to be killed. In the absence of sufficient evidence, three persons have been declared missing and necessary enquiry in respect of the remaining one person is in progress.

Publication of National Achievements in Foreign Languages

7613. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special efforts have been made to project and publicise the national achievements by Government during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof such as the special publications including magazines, books and pamphlets in Asian, European and other foreign languages; and

(c) if not, whether such a drive would be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). Efforts are continuously made by Government including Indian mission abroad to project the image of a modern and dynamic India and promote awareness of India's political resilience and stability, rich cultural heritage and national achievements in diverse fields. High quality publicity material is produced for this purpose in various foreign languages including English, French, Spanish, Arabic

and German for wide distribution by Indian missions abroad. In addition, video films specially produced are circulated through Indian missions abroad to project visually India's achievements in various fields. Audio cassettes, photographs as well as feature and documentary films are also utilised for this purpose.

Appointment of a Director in British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur

7614. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:
SHRI H.G. RAMULU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Enterprises Selection Board recently conducted an interview for a post of a Director in the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur;

(b) whether the vacancy was published elaborately to attract the talented persons for the post;

(c) whether the Board called some candidates whose candidatures were rejected more than once by the Appointment Committee of Cabinet for the same post with serious charges of canvassing etc.;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether this procedure is in contravention of the rules; and

(e) whether it is proposed to reject the recommendation made by PESB on this count?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The candidates whose candidature is rejected on certain grounds, on an earlier occasion, can be considered afresh, in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(c) Does not arise.

Earning of C.S.I.R. Laboratories

7615. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the CSIR laboratories to earn about 40 per cent of its expenditure by sponsored projects; and

(b) if so, whether the national laboratories shall be gradually converted to testing laboratories of the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The CSIR Society has decided that CSIR obtain 33.3% of expenditure on R&D by 1992-93 and 40% by 1999-2000 from sources other than the Central Government core grant. Sponsored projects are only one of the sources for external earnings.

(b) Does not arise.

Per Capita Allocation of Plan assistance

7616. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita allocation of plan assistance to each State during the Seventh Plan period and how does it compare with the Fifth and Sixth Plan assistance, and

(b) whether any efforts would be made to improve the per capita planning assistance in the remaining years of Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) A statement indicating the per capita Central assistance allocated to each State during the Fifth Plan the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan is given below.

(b) The Central assistance for the five year period of the Seventh Plan has been allocated to the States on the basis of the modified Gadgil Formula. The provision required for the remaining year of the Seventh Plan would be decided only at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan 1989-90.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Central Assistance Given to States for the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and Allocation for the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

<i>Per Capita (In Rupees)</i>			
<i>States</i>	<i>Fifth Plan (1974-79)a</i>	<i>Sixth Plan (1980-85)a</i>	<i>Seventh Plan (1985-90)b</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
(A) SPECIAL CATEGORY			
1. Assam	226	933	1515
2. Himachal Pradesh	506	1353	2524
3. Jammu & Kashmir	1092	2291	3982
4. Manipur	709	2754	5196
5. Meghalaya	749	2459	4360
6. Nagaland	1696	5646	12924
7. Sikkim	2200	6574	11876
8. Tripura	422	1769	3548
(B) NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY			
1. Andhra Pradesh	116	237	381
2. Bihar	106	267	423
3. Gujarat	101	257	415
4. Haryana	149	290	388
5. Karnataka	108	199	308
6. Kerala	137	236	547
7. Madhya Pradesh	114	293	499
8. Maharashtra	92	223	369
9. Orissa	153	376	564

	1	2	3	4
10. Punjab		142	249	345
11. Rajasthan		138	294	461
12. Tamil Nadu		102	194	364
13. Uttar Pradesh		133	290	471
14. West Bengal		87	184	290

a Excludes assistance released for (i) North-Eastern Council and (ii) for Relief works taken up against natural calamities.

b Excludes assistance allocated for (i) Border Area Programme and other Special Area Programme, (ii) North Eastern Council and (iii) Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa which were not full fledged States for the period prior to 1987-88.

Note: Per Capita figures have been derived on the basis of 1971 Population Census

Licences for Setting up Electronic industries in J & K

and

7617. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been given for setting up of any electronic industries in the States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh as also the North Eastern States during the last three years including the financial year 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof state-wise;

(c) if not, whether any preference would be given to the areas enumerated above, alongwith the number of applications pending with Government for setting up of such industries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statewise details are given below:

	Industrial Licences	Letters of Intent	Registration
1	2	3	4
J & K	4	10	30
Himachal Pradesh	4	22	57

1	2	3	4
Hilly Areas of U.P	10	14	63
North Eastern Regions of Assam, Meghalaya and Sikkim			
Assam	2	3	-
Meghalaya	1	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	2

(c) Does not arise.

LTC Facilities to Pensioners

7618. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

whether Government propose to provide LTC facilities to the retired Government servants on the Lines as in the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Coast Guard

7619. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to strengthen and expand the country's Coast Guard;

so, the steps taken by Government

in this regard in 1987-88; and

(c) the details of the proposal for the expansion and strengthening of Coast Guards in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The development of the Coast Guard is a continuous process. During 1987-88, vessels/crafts of different types and aircraft for coastal surveillance were acquired for the Coast Guard. Besides, 2 District Headquarters were activated. In the current financial year, it is proposed to acquire more vessels/crafts of different types and Coastal Surveillance aircraft for the Coast Guard. It is also planned to activate 1 District Headquarters and 2 Coast Guard Stations and to also augment the personnel strength.

Atomic Power Plant at Kaiga

7620. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given approval for the setting up of an Atomic Power Plant at Kaiga in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total number of villages and

the population going to be affected by this project;

(c) the steps taken for the rehabilitation of those people; and

(d) the time by which this plant is expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four villages consisting of about 150 families will be affected due to setting up of Kaiga Atomic Power Project.

(c) Compensation amount payable to the affected families towards land acquisition and rehabilitation has been deposited with the Karnataka State Govt. to enable them to rehabilitate the affected families.

(d) The two units of Kaiga Atomic Power Project are expected to be commissioned in the year 1995.

Development of ER & DC as a Regional Electronic Research Centre

7621. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to develop the Electronic Research and Development Centre (ER&DC) as a regional electronic research centre.

(b) whether Government propose to take over the Electronic Research and Development Centre;

(c) if so, the steps taken to amend the

rules relating to the Electronic Research and Development Centre suitably in order to expedite the take over process; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Government of Kerala and Department of Electronics (DOE) have mutually agreed to the transfer of administrative control of Electronics Research and Development Centre to DOE.

(c) and (d). Government of Kerala and Department of Electronics are in touch with each other to expedite the process of transfer of Electronics Research and Development Centre to Department of Electronics.

Chakma Refugees

7622. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of Chakma tribals at present seeking refuge in India;

(b) whether the Bangladesh Government have made any move for holding talks with India for the return of these Chakma tribals;

(c) whether any progress has since been made for their return to Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) As on February 9, 1988 there were 45,782 Bangladesh

Chakma refugees in camps in Tripura.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. However Government have raised the issue with the Bangladesh Government on a number occasions in an effort to persuade that Government to take the necessary steps which will give the refugees the confidence to return to their homes voluntarily.

**Delhi as Venue for Talks Between
Kampuchean Prime Minister and Prince
Sihanouk**

7623. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is being considered as venue for the next round of talks between the Kampuchean Prime Minister and the prince Sihanouk;

(b) if so, when the talks are likely to be held; and

(c) what mediatory role, India is likely to play during the talks to resolve the situation in Kampuchea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). During the talks between Kampuchean Prime Minister and Prince Sihanouk, Delhi was mentioned as one of the possible venues for future talks.

(c) India is in touch with concerned parties to promote the dialogue so as to find a peaceful negotiated solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Technology Transfer Centre

7624. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need to establish a technology transfer centre in India on the lines of the India Investment Centre has been recently stressed by a workshop on technology export strategy; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether any action for setting up such a know-how transfer centre is being initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) A workshop in technology export strategy was organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in Association with the Ministry of Science and Technology on 10th March, 1988. One of the suggestions made by a participant in the workshop is to create a Technology Transfer Centre on the lines of India Investment Centre.

(b) The functions of a Technology Transfer Centre in the country are now being carried out by several established organisations and agencies; and there is no proposal currently under consideration to set up a new Technology Transfer Centre. Technology Policy Statement (1983) has stressed the need for Technical cooperation among developing countries. New measures evolved to meet this objective will receive encouragement and support of the Government.

**Armed Escort to Vehicles Between
Siliguri and Rangpo**

7625. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Sikkim had requested for provision of army escort and army protection for movement of Sikkim

Nationalised Transport vehicles carrying essential food articles and petroleum products between Siliguri and Rangpo;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the request of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). In the context of the GNLF agitation, Chief Minister of Sikkim had written to Raksha Mantri for providing patrolling facilities on national highway no.31A at vulnerable points by army personnel and for making arrangements to provide military escorts for movement of men and materials from Siliguri to Gangtok. Chief Minister, Sikkim was informed by Raksha Mantri on 14th March, 1988, that civilian movement may take place along with the movement of army convoys. Necessary instructions were also issued to Army to synchronise the movement of civil transport with Army convoys on the national highway No.31A.

Manufacture of Satellite Earth Stations by BEL

7626. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited is manufacturing satellite earth stations and optical fibre communications systems for the advance applications and switching systems for defence and civilian applications;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to manufacture them in BEL; and

(c) if so, when and where the manufacturing unit will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). BEL has been designated as prime agency for setting up of a Satellite Communication network for Defence, which will include supply of transportable earth stations. There is also a proposal for manufacture of Optical Fibre Communication system for Defence. BEL is presently manufacturing switching system for Defence only. As regards the civilian switching system, BEL has applied for an industrial licence.

(c) it is proposed to take up manufacture of transportable earth station, optical fibre communication system, and also the civilian switching system in the existing units of BEL.

Appointment of Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court

7627. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advocates in Andhra Pradesh went on indefinite strike from 14th March, 1988 as a protest against non-observance of the rule of seniority in the appointment of Chief justice especially of overlooking the seniority claim of the acting Chief justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for overlooking the seniority of the acting Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh in appointing him as the permanent Chief Justice of any High Court in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) According to information received from the Andhra Pradesh High Court, the Advocates in Andhra Pradesh High Court went on strike from 14th

to 27th March, 1988 in protest against the non-appointment of the Acting Chief Justice A. Raghuvir as Chief Justice.

(b) The turn of the then Acting Chief Justice A. Raghuvir for his appointment as permanent Chief justice of an outside High Court has not been overlooked. The decision in this regard is to be announced shortly.

[*Translation*]

Number of Beggars in Delhi

7628. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(as) the number of beggars in Delhi, male, female and children separately; and

(b) whether these people do any other work besides begging, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The number of beggars in Delhi is not available. However, the number of beggars apprehended and convicted under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as extended to U.T. of Delhi as on 1.3.1988 is as under:

Male	1161
Female	74
Children	88
	1323

(b) These beggars in various beggar homes are imparted training in various

trades like shoe-making, candle-making, match-making, stitching, tailoring, weaving, printing etc.

Financial Assistance to neighbouring countries

7629. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give funds in the form of financial assistance, loan, grants etc. to the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the amount given during last year to these countries countrywise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the loan given earlier has been repaid this year;

(d) if so, the amount of loan repaid by each of these countries; and

(e) the countries which have failed to repay the loan as per the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1987-88, loans/grants were given to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

(b) Details are given below in the Statement.

(c) to (e). The current financial year has started only on the 1st of this month. It is too early for the countries concerned to repay the loans this year or to have defaulted on this account. However, a payment of Rs. 80 lakh has been received from Sri Lanka this year as part repayment of credits extended to it in 1978 and 1981.

STATEMENT

Details of loans and aid given to neighbouring countries during 1987-88 (Revised Estimates)

S. No.	Name of Country	Amount (Rs. in crores) of	
		Loan	Aid
1.	Afghanistan	—	0.80
2.	Bangladesh	5.18	2.66
3.	Bhutan	12.27	63.00
4.	Maldives	—	3.70
5.	Nepal	—	13.16
6.	Sri Lanka	3.00	12.00

[English]

**Collaboration with foreign companies
for manufacture of telephone equip-
ments**

7630. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries which have gone into production for manufacturing push buttons phones during the year 1988;

(b) the names of industries which have sought licences for the manufacture of telephone equipments in the year 1988; and

(c) the foreign companies which have offered collaboration with indigenous industries for the manufacture of telephone equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-

OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) During the year 1988, one unit has gone into production in manufacturing push button telephone instruments. However, during 1987 seven units have already gone into production.

(b) No industry has sought licence for the manufacture of telephone instruments in the year 1988.

(c) Following foreign parties were selected for collaboration with indigenous industries for the manufacture of telephone instruments:

- 1) M/s Siemens AG
- 2) M/s Ericsson Information System
- 3) M/s FACE Standard

Reopening of Munabao-Khokrapar Rail Line

7631. SHRIMATI USHA CH-
 OUDHARY:
 SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently negotiations were held with Pakistan to reopen Munabao-Khokrapar rail line between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Heroin in New Delhi

7632. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
 SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
 GAVIT:
 SHRI MANIK REDDY:
 SHRI SITA RAM J. GAVALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 17 March, 1988 wherein it has been stated that heroin worth Rs. 12 crores has been seized in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any arrest has been made; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the 15th March, 1988 the police apprehended a person and recovered from his suit-case 10 packets of white heroin each weighing 1 kg. At his instance 2 more kgs. of white heroin was recovered from his residence. Two cases have been registered in this connection and two persons have been arrested.

Reported Pak-China Pact

7633. SHRIMATI USHA CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported Pak-China pact to make air trainer known as Karakoram-8; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to counter this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These aircraft are primarily meant for training purposes. However, all new defence acquisitions by our neighbouring countries are taken into account in planning for our country's defence preparedness.

Central Administrative Tribunal Judgment about transfer of employees

7634. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
 SINGH:

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the judgement delivered by the Central Administrative Tribunal Principal Bench in the case of Charanjit Lal v/s Union of India on 21-11-1986 to the effect that there should be a policy laying down guidelines for transfers from one station to another and the order of transfer must conform to the rules; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government have examined the issue raised in the judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal in all its aspects and have come to the conclusion that there is no need for laying down a Central Transfer Policy. The respective cadre controlling authorities examine each case on merits taking into account various factors like affording equal opportunity for all officers belonging to a cadre to get exposure to various types of work, various places of postings, need for periodical rotational transfers and also taking due note of administrative constraints, convenience, expediency and public interest.

Examination for Section Officers and Assistants in C.S.I.R.

7635. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has recently conducted examinations for the posts of Section Officers and Assistants;

(b) if so, when and where these examinations were held and the number of the posts vacant;

(c) whether the results of the above examinations has since been announced and the post filled; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to publish the results and fill up the posts immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A combined competitive examination for Section Officers and Assistants (General cadre) both for departmental and outside candidates was held on 22nd-24th August, 1987 at 18 centres as per the Statement below. The number of vacancies to be filled up for the posts of Section Officers and Assistants through this examination were 40 and 104 respectively.

(c) and (d). Of the above, result of Assistants' examination (Departmental) has been declared and the vacancies are being filled up. Efforts are being made to publish the remaining results also as early as possible.

STATEMENT

Names of Centres where the Section Officers/Assistants (General cadre) combined examination, 1987 was held

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the centre</i>
1	2
1.	Ahmedabad
2.	Bangalore
3.	Bhopal
4.	Bhubaneswar

1	2
5.	Calcutta
6.	Chandigarh
7.	Dehradun
8.	Delhi
9.	Dhanbad
10.	Hyderabad
11.	Jammu
12.	Jorhat
13.	Lucknow
14.	Madras
15.	Nagpur
16.	Pilani
17.	Pune
18.	Trivandrum

[*Translation*]

Report of C & AG on M.A.P.P.

7636. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had submitted a report in 1985-86 about the working of Madras Atomic Power Project;

(b) if so, whether various kinds of irregularities were pointed out in this report in

regard to this project;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to remove these irregularities and the details of the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir, a supplementary report for the year 1985-86 dealing with the Madras Atomic Power Project was submitted by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

(b) to (d). The report contains a review of the Madras Atomic Power Project conducted by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India as well as the comments offered by the Department of Atomic Energy. This report was presented to the Parliament on 11.12.87.

[*English*]

Commissioning of 30-Kilowatt Atomic Reactor of Kalpakkam

7637. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 30-kilowatt atomic reactor at Kalpakkam near Madras is to be commissioned soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A small 30-KW

research reactor called KAMINI is under construction at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam which is expected to be commissioned towards the end of this year. This reactor, which will be fuelled with U-233, will be used as a neutron source for carrying out investigations connected with irradiated fuel elements for Fast Breeder Reactors. When commissioned, it will be the only reactor of its kind in the world.

Setting up of large space simulation chamber

7638. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large space simulation chamber is being set up by ISRO Satellite Centre with the assistance of some U.S. firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC) of the Department of Space (DOS) has entered into a contract with M/s. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. (BHPV), a Central public sector undertaking, for the design, engineering, manufacture, supply and erection & commissioning of a Large Space Simulation Chamber (LSSC) at ISRO Satellite Centre, Bangalore. For the execution of the contract, considerable part of the work is carried out by BHPV itself, and BHPV manages the entire contract. For some items such as sun simulator and motion simulator, BHPV has entered into sub-contracts with a few foreign firms including U.S. firms.

Computerisation to speed up pension payment

7639. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether computerisation is proposed to be introduced to speed up payment of pensions to pensioners; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) computerisation has already been introduced to a great extent in the Defence Accounts Department for payment of pension, to the following categories of personnel:

- (i) Sanction of service pension to Armed Forces personnel below Officer's rank of Army, Air force and Navy.
- (ii) Computerisation for sanction of pension to Defence Civilian; has been introduced in selected Units and is proposed to be extended to other Units/Formations in a phased manner.
- (iii) Revision of sanction of service and disability pension for Armed Forces Personnel below officer's rank of Army, Navy and Air Force and revision of pension for Defence Civilians arising from the Fourth Pay Commission Recommendations has also been done on computer.

Computerisation has been introduced selectively in two Defence Pension Disbursing Offices to speed up payment and streamlining pension disbursement. This is proposed

to be progressively extended to all Defence Pension Disbursing Offices in a phased manner.

Setting up of Opto-electronic facility by BEL.

7640. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. is going to set up a modern sophisticated opto-electronic facility at Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) BEL has established a modern sophisticated facility for production of opto-electronic instruments in its existing unit at Machilipatnam.

(b) Apart from augmentation of the production facilities for manufacture of sophisticated opto-electronic instruments, the modernised Machilipatnam facility provides state-of-the art process capability in areas like diamond lapping, polyurethane polishing, anti-reflection multilayer coating and quality assurance.

[Translation]

Exemption from Court Fees for Adivasis

7641. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:

SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and Union Territories where Adivasis and low income group people are exempted from court fees for filing the suit in civil courts; and

(b) whether the Union Government propose to advise all States to fully exempt Adivasis and the low income groups from court fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Information received from five State Governments and six Union Territories in this regard is given in the Statement below. As regards other State Governments and Union Territories, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Since court fees (except in the Supreme Court) is a State subject *vide* Entry 3 under list II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is for the State Governments to exempt Adivasis and low income group people from Court fees.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State Govt./Union Territory	Position (Whether Adivasis and Low Income group people exempted from Court fees for filling suits in civil Courts)
1	2	3
1.	Sikkim	Low income group people upto an annual income of Rs. 10,000 exempted from court fees.

1	2	3
2.	Kerala	No
3.	Meghalaya	No
4.	Delhi	No
5.	Lakshadweep	No
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Adivasis exempted from court fees.
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Court fees Act, 1870 does not apply to Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Tripura	No
10.	Manipur	No
11.	Chandigarh	No

DA to Witnesses

7642. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of daily allowance for witnesses appearing in courts in various States and Union Territories;

(b) whether these rates are the lowest in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether Government would urge upon all the States that the rates of daily allowance should at least be equal to the wages of a day fixed for the workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The rates of daily allowances for witnesses appearing in

courts in various States and Union Territories are not available with the Central Government. State Government is competent to fix the rates of daily allowances to the witnesses.

(c) There is no proposal with the Central Government to urge upon all the States that the rates of daily allowances should at least be equal to the wages of a day fixed for the workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

[English]

Electronic items by Public Sector Units

7643. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector units engaged in the production of electronic items; and

(b) the percentage of their production compared to that of the private sector engaged in the production of electronic items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRON-

ICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Names of public sector units engaged in production of electronic items are given in the Statement below.

(b) During 1987; the share of Public Sector in Electronics production was 28%. The balance 72% is contributed by units in the private sector.

STATEMENT

Electronics manufacturing companies in Central and State Public Sector

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3

CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR

1.	Semiconductor Complex Ltd.	Chandigarh
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Bangalore & Bhopal
3.	HMT Limited	Bangalore
4.	Electronics Corp. of India Ltd.	Hyderabad
5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Hyderabad, Lucknow
6.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Bangalore, Ghaziabad, Pune, Kotdwara, Machilipatnam, Taloja, Panchkula, Madras and Hyderabad
7.	Indian Telephone Industries	Bangalore, Rai Bareli, Naini, Mankapur, Palghat and Srinagar
8.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	Madras
9.	Central Electronics Ltd.	Sahibabad
10.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Hyderabad
11.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Kota

1

2

3

STATE PUBLIC SECTOR

U.P. Electronics Corporation Ltd.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Uptron Capacitors Ltd. | Lucknow |
| 2. | Uptron Communication & Instrument Ltd. | Lucknow |
| 3. | Uptron India Ltd. | Lucknow, Allahabad
and Jaunpur |
| 4. | Uptron India Ltd.
(Digital System Unit) | Lucknow |

West Bengal Electronic Development Corp. Ltd.

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Webel Business Machines Ltd. | Calcutta |
| 2. | Webel Carbon & Metal Film Resistors Ltd. | Calcutta |
| 3. | Webel Crystals Ltd. | Calcutta |
| 4. | Webel Electroceramics Ltd. | Calcutta |
| 5. | Webel Telecommunication Industries Ltd. | Calcutta |
| 6. | Webel Video Devices Ltd. | Calcutta |
| 7. | Webel Electronic Commun. System Ltd. | Calcutta |
| 8. | W.B. Electronic Ind. Dev. Corp. Ltd. | Calcutta |

1	2	3
---	---	---

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|------------|
| 5. | Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd. | Mohali |
| 6. | Electronics Systems Punjab Ltd. | Chandigarh |

STATE PUBLIC SECTOR

Rajasthan State Indl. Dev. & Investment Corp. & Rajasthan Electronic and Instrumentation

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Rajasthan Communications Ltd. | Jaipur |
| 2. | Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd. | Jaipur |
| 3. | Rajasthan Electronics Ltd. | Jaipur |

M.P. Electronics Development Corporation

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Madhya Pradesh State Elec. Dev. Corporation Ltd. | Bhopal |
|----|--|--------|

Kerala State Electronic Development Corp. Ltd.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 1. | Kerala State Electronic Dev. Corp. Ltd. | Trivandrum |
| 2. | Keltron Component Complex Ltd. | Cannanore |
| 3. | Keltron Controls | Trivandrum |
| 4. | Keltron Counter Ltd. | Trivandrum |
| 5. | Keltron Crystals Ltd. | Cannanore |
| 6. | Keltron Electroceramics Ltd. | Kuttiipuram |
| 7. | Keltron Magnetics Ltd. | Cannanore |
| 8. | Keltron Power Devices Ltd. | Trichur |
| 9. | Keltron Rectifiers Ltd. | Trichur |
| 10. | Keltron Resistors Ltd. | Cannanore |
| 11. | Keltron Entertainment System Ltd. | Trivandrum |
| 12. | Keltron Ferrites Pvt. Ltd. | Quilon |

1	2	3
13.	Keltron Projectors Ltd.	Trivandrum
<i>Karnataka State Electronic Dev. Corp. Ltd.</i>		
1.	Keonics Video Ltd.	Bangalore
2.	NGEF Ltd.	Bangalore
<i>Maharashtra Electronic Corporation Ltd.</i>		
1.	Maharashtra Electronic Corporation Ltd. (Radio Communication Division)	Nagpur
2.	Meltron Semiconductors Ltd.	Nasik
<i>Goa Electronics Corporation Ltd.</i>		
1.	Goa Electronics Ltd.	Mapusa
2.	Goa Telecommunication & System Ltd.	Goa
<i>Gujarat Communication & Electronic Ltd.</i>		
1.	Gujarat Communication & Electronic Ltd.	Baroda
2.	Gujarat Transreceivers Ltd.	Halol
<i>Orissa State Electronic Dev. Corp. Ltd.</i>		
1.	Ipitron Times Ltd.	Bhubaneshwar
2.	Konark Television Ltd.	Bhubaneshwar

STATE PUBLIC SECTOR

Bihar State Electronic Dev. Corporation Ltd.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Bihar State Electronic Dev. Corp. Ltd. | Patna |
|----|--|-------|

A.P. Electronic Development Corporation Ltd.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh State Elec. Dev. Corporation Ltd. | Hyderabad |
| 2. | Hyderabad Allwyn Ltd. | Hyderabad |

1	2	3
3.	Marine & Communication Elec. (I) Limited	Visakhapatnam
	<i>Haryana State Industrial Dev. Corporation Ltd.</i>	
1.	Haryana Television Ltd.	Faridabad
	<i>Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd.</i>	
1.	Electronics Corp. of Tamil Nadu Ltd.	Madras

I.R.S.-1A

7644. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
 SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:
 SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
 REDDY:
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
 CHANDRAN:
 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
 JAIN:
 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
 NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India's First Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A) is working satisfactorily;

(b) in which areas of national development it will help to generate resource information;

(c) the expected life span of IRS-1A;

(d) the total cost of the project and the amount paid to the Soviet Union to put the satellite into the orbit; and

(e) whether Government have chalked

out any programme for its utilisation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The areas of national development where Indian Remote Sensing Satellites will help to generate resource information are Agriculture, Geology, Hydrology, Coastal Zones, Forestry, Urban Planning, Land Use Planning, etc.

(c) The expected life span of IRS-1A is about 2 1/2 years.

(d) The total sanctioned cost of IRS Project which includes two flight model satellites and the associated facilities/infrastructure is Rs. 62.30 crores and the cost for launch and allied services is Rs. 7.50 crores.

(e) Yes, Sir. A comprehensive utilisation

tion programme has been drawn up for the effective use of IRS-1A data products in selected key application areas of resource management, keeping in perspective the integrated approach envisaged under the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS). An IRS Utilisation Project (IRS-UP) has been set up to effectively use the IRS data in the application areas of agriculture, hydrology and geology and to provide a comprehensive data base for NNRMS. Besides these, a set of Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs) funded by different Departments of Government of India and other Institutions is being set up to cater for the needs of the different geographic regions of India. Various State Governments and Central Government Departments have also set up Remote Sensing Centres/Units/Cells most of which are fully operational and make maximum use of remote sensing data.

Animal skin export trade racket

7645. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has recently smashed an animal skin export trade racket;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modus operandi of this racket;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard and the action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken to check illegal animal skin export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a raid on a house in Jafrabad in the jurisdiction of Police Station Seelampur thousands of skins of wild animals like Jackals, Jungle cats, Tigers, Leopards, Wolves and Snakes, etc., have been recovered.

(c) Three persons engaged in treating and curing the skins in the premises were arrested. The fourth accused, is absconding. Action against them has been initiated under Section 49 & 49B of Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.

(d) The police remains vigilant. Prompt action is taken as and when any information in this regard is received.

News item "Israel sought India's help to bomb Kahuta"

7646. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Israel sought India's help to bomb Kahuta" appeared in Indian Express dated 28 March, 1988;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether there was any proposal from Israel to co-operate with it against Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details of the proposal with Government's reaction/decision thereon; and

(e) whether Government had made any offer to Israel for any exchange of intelligence data, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Press report is totally false and tendentious and has been formally repudiated by the official spokesman of this Ministry. India has no diplomatic relations with Israel and there have been no consultations with that Government on any subject.

Increase in CRPF strength

7647. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the increase in number of CRPF battalions during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, AND PENSIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): In the year 1985, 12 additional battalions (including one Mahila Battalion) were sanctioned by Government and these battalions became operational in 1986. Another ten battalions of C.R.P.F. were sanctioned by Government in January, 1988 out of which three battalions are being raised in

1987-88 and the remaining seven battalions in 1988-89.

Merger of Border Security Forces with Army

7648. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on Border Security forces during 1985, 1986 and 1987; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to merge the Border Security Forces with the Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Expenditure incurred on Border Security Forces

<i>Year (January to December)</i>	<i>B.S.F.</i>	<i>I.T.B.P.</i>
1985	Rs. 193,18,25,330/-	Rs. 32,36,92,000/-
1986	Rs. 248,10,34,005/-	Rs. 38,49,45,000/-
1987	Rs. 356,20,77,000/-	Rs. 53,00,16,000/-

Clearance to integrated drainage scheme for North Bihar

7649. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the instance of the Planning Commission an integrated drainage scheme for North Bihar has been finalised;

(b) if so, the manner in which the funding arrangements are contemplated for

execution of the scheme; and

(c) whether the scheme will be posed for external assistance to mitigate financial burden of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI): (a) A project report on the drainage schemes in the irrigation commands of Gandak and Kosi projects in North Bihar has been prepared at the instance of Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The proposed scheme forms part of projects under implementation in the State Plan. It has to be funded accordingly by the State Government. The question of posing of this scheme for external assistance has not yet arisen.

Judges from Calcutta High Court appointed as Chief Justice of High Courts/Judges of Supreme Court

7650. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number of judges from Calcutta High Court who have been elevated to the Supreme Court and to the post of Chief Justice of any High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Since January, 1983 till date, 3 Judges of Calcutta High court have been elevated to the Supreme Court, and another 3 Judges of the Calcutta High court have been appointed/transferred as Chief Justices of different High Courts.

Drug traffic to finance terrorists

7651. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in the "New Wave" dated 13 March, 1988 wherein it has been stated that a number of insurgent groups in North Eastern Region have taken recourse to drug traffic in order to finance the terrorist activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no confirmed reports to show that insurgent groups in the North-East are engaged in any organised smuggling of narcotic drugs into our country for financing their terrorist activities.

(c) Anti drug trafficking machinery in vulnerable areas remains alert to check and detect the trafficking in drugs. Recently a meeting was held by Home Secretary to consider and discuss further strengthening of measures to check trafficking in drugs. The Government have notified acetic anhydride under the Central Essential Commodities Act. A special group has been set up to go into the question of effective re-deployment of Assam Rifles and Border Security Force personnel in the border region. Close co-ordination is maintained by all the cor-

cerned agencies in the prevention and detection of trafficking of drugs into the country.

Extensions to heads of Public Undertakings after superannuation

7652. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of heads of the public sector undertakings have been given extensions after superannuation; and

(b) if so, the names of the public sector undertakings whose heads have been given extensions after superannuation during 1987 and 1988, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per available information, only six Chief Executives of the Central Public Enterprises have been given extensions of tenure beyond superannuation during the years 1987-88. The names of these public sector undertakings are given below:—

1987:

- (i) Steel Authority of India
- (ii) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited
- (iii) Oil & Natural Gas Commission

(iv) Jute Corporation of India

1988:

- (i) National Projects Construction Corporation
- (ii) Indian Railway Construction Company Limited.

Extension of tenure of Chief Executives of Public enterprises beyond superannuation is given only in very exceptional cases and in public interest.

[*Translation*]

Lok Adalats in Mathura, U.P.

7653. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Uttar Pradesh during 1987 and the number of cases disposed of;

(b) the number of Lok Adalats held in Mathura district and the number of cases disposed of; and

(c) the number of Lok Adalats likely to be held in each district of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As per information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, in all 131 Lok Adalats including legal aid camps, were organised in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1987 where 1,48,378 cases were disposed of.

(b) Three Lok Adalats and five legal aid camps were organised in Mathura District and the number of cases disposed of is

4180.

(c) As the Lok Adalats are organised not by the U.P. Legal Aid and Advice Board but by the District Legal Aid Committees, no estimate regarding the number of Lok Adalats to be organised in each District in Uttar Pradesh is available.

[English]

Electronics Production

7654. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total electronics production in 1987-88,

(b) the amount allocated for the year 1988-89;

(c) the details of the programme of production for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The total production of electronics during 1987-88 is estimated to be worth Rs. 5285 crores.

(b) For various plan projects of the Department of Electronics, a sum of Rs. 120 crores have been allocated for 1988-89.

(c) During 1988-89, production of various electronic items is targetted at Rs. 7085 crores. Itemwise targets are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT*Production targets for electronics in 1988-89*

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1988-89 Targets
1	2	3
1.	Consumer Electronics	2445
2.	Control Instrumentation and Industrial Electronics	1000
3.	Professional Equipment	1600
	(i) Communication & Broadcasting	1200
	(ii) Aero-Space & Defence	400
4.	Computer Systems	720
	— Computer Systems (including Microprocessor Systems)	600

1	2	3
	— Software (for Exports)	120
5.	Components	1100
6.	Free Trade Zones	220
TOTAL		7085

Tribal Development Scheme in Orissa

Year Plan were suggested; and

7655. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(c) if so, the number of persons benefited under the schemes?

(a) whether Government have reviewed the implementation of various tribal development schemes in Orissa;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, whether some strategies for reduction of poverty during the Seventh Five

(c) The targets and performance in giving economic assistance to ST families in Orissa is as follows:-

Year/Period	Target	Achivement
VII Plan	5,15,000	—
1985-86	1,00,000	1,13,299
1986-87	1,00,000	1,43,000
1987-88	1,00,000	1,27,816 (Upto Feb. '88)

Conference of Chief Vigilance Officers

ing public dealings; and

7656. SHRI H.N. NANJEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(a) whether a conference of the Chief Vigilance officers of the Southern Region was held in Madras on 21 March, 1988;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn up to check corrupt practices of Government officials especially those hav-

(b) The need to vigorously follow the Anti-Corruption Measures to deal firmly with the corrupt, dishonest and those whose

conduct was not above board was emphasised on the Chief Vigilance Officers.

(c) and (d). An Action Plan for 1988-89 has been drawn up based on the three pronged strategy i.e. (i) preventive (ii) surveillance and detection and (iii) deterrent punitive action to check corrupt practices of Govt. officials especially those having public dealings.

Refresher courses for IAS officers during 1987-88

7657. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of programmes and refresher courses conducted for IAS officers in 1987-88, the number of persons nominated for these courses/programmes and the number of persons who actually attended them;

(b) whether a drop out ratio of 1/3 was recorded in these courses/programmes;

(c) the action taken in this regard; and

(d) whether training by foreign experts is being undertaken and envisaged for IAS cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During 1987-88, 33 four week training programmes and 91 one week refresher courses were conducted for IAS officers. The total number of IAS officers eligible to attend were 3321, out of whom 3138 attended (94.5 per cent).

(b) The drop out ratio varied from course to course. The total percentage of

officers trained in 1987-88 was 94.5 as given in (a) above.

(c) 8 extra one week refresher courses were organised in 1987-88 to accommodate the officers who dropped out. In respect of officers of 17-20 years service who do not attend the 4 week training programmes before they pass out of the seniority group, it has been stipulated that non attendance is likely to count against them while they are considered for empanelment as Additional Secretary.

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Review of Tribal Welfare Schemes in U.P.

7658. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the tribal welfare schemes under implementation in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review; and

(c) the details of the schemes to be implemented in the State during 1988-89 and the steps proposed to be taken to implement the schemes in the light of the review?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The schemes were reviewed at the time of Annual Tribal Sub-Plan discussions for the year 1988-89 by the Ministry of Welfare and Planning Commission. As a result, the State has been asked to give attention to implementing programmes for agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry and education in tribal areas. The State has also been asked to adopt a holistic approach for development of Scheduled Tribes in the State because of

smallness of the area and the number of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Tribal Sub-Plan 1988-89 of the State has primarily six programme components which are family oriented economic development programmes, agriculture & allied sector development, education, infrastructure development relating to minimum needs, credit & marketing and development of human resources. After the review of the Tribal Sub-Plan, the State has accepted to give special thrust to utilising the infrastructure created in the tribal areas for their educational development. It has also accepted to grant Pattas in 37 villages where it has not been done so far to facilitate the implementation of the schemes under fisheries sector. The State has also accepted to prepare an alternative strategy for development of agriculture in Gonda area. The State has also approved the idea of adoption of holistic approach and assured a higher quantification of funds in subsequent years under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Electronic Industries in U.P.

7659. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts of Uttar Pradesh where electronic industries have

been set up during the last three years and the type of electronic industry set up at each of these places;

(b) the total value of the goods being produced therein every year; and

(c) the total amount given by Union Government for setting up these industries as assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The names of districts of Uttar Pradesh where electronics industries have been licensed during last 3 years are given in the Statement below. The list also provides items to be manufactured at these places.

(b) The electronics production in Uttar Pradesh during 1987 was about Rs. 675 crores.

(c) The only financial assistance given by the Union Government for setting up industrial units is in the form of Backward area subsidy through State Government/ Financial Institutions.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District Name</i>	<i>Item Description</i>
1	2	3
1.	Agra	Electronic Weighing Scales, Cash Registers and Printed Circuit Boards.
2.	Allahabad	Public Telephones
3.	Almora	Electronic Television Tuners
4.	Bulandshahar	Computer Magnetic Tapes, Video Cassettes

1

2

3

(Blank) Audio Magnetic Tapes, Electronic Tuners and CTV Deflection Components.

5. Dehradun

Electronic Instruments, Plain Paper Copiers, Mini Computers, Dot Matrix Printers, Terminals, Floppy Disc Drives, Error Correctors, Multiplexers, Telephones, B/W and Colour TV Picture Tubes, Silicon Diodes, Potentiometers, Capacitors, Electronic Connectors, Magnetic Tapes, Floppy Discs, Tuners for CTV, Deflection Components, Magnetic Heads, Micro Motors, Printed Circuit Boards, Telephone Components, and Audio and Video Cassettes.

6. Fatehpur

Carbon Track Potentiometers and Presets

7. Garhwal

B/W TV Picture Tubes, Digital/PCM Multiplex Equipment, Various Electronic Equipment for Defence, Printed Circuit Boards, and Extruded & Bonded Ribbon Cables

8. Ghaziabad

B/W and Colour Television Receivers, Alarm Time Pieces, Various Types of Electronics Instruments, Mini Computers/MP Based Systems, Word Processors, Computer Printers, CRT Data Display Monitors, Winchester Disc Drives, Telephones, Teleprinters and other Communication Equipment, Microwave LOS Antenne, Radar and Electronic Communication Equipment, Cyclone Warning/Airport Surveillance, B/W and Colour Picture Tubes, CRT, Potentiometers, Capacitors, Magnetic Tape, Floppy Discs, Mechanical Tuners, TV Deflection Components, Magnetic Heads, Micro Motors, Printed Circuit Boards Audio and Video Cassettes and Electronic Guns.

9. Gonda

Electronic Digital Switching Equipment, Hybrids, Coils/Transformers, Connectors, Relays and Printed Circuit Boards

10. Gorakhpur

Radio (AM/FM), Tape Recorders, Record Players Amplifiers, B/W and Colour

1	2	3
		Television Receivers CCTV
11.	Jaunpur	DC Micromotors
12.	Kanpur	Surgical Instruments, Hypodermic Disposable Needles, Air Pollution Control Equipment, and Monochrome Picture Tubes.
13.	Lucknow	B/W Television Receivers, Electronic Instruments. Mini Computers, Computer Printers, Floppy Disc Drives, Data Loggers, EPABX, Two-way Radio Communication Systems, Paging Systems, Modems, PCBs, FDM Channeling Equipment, Singles Multi-access Telecom Systems.
14.	Mathura	Photovoltaic Modules, Computer Magnetic Tapes, Floppy Diskettes and Glass Bulb for CRT and B/W and Colour Picture Tubes.
15.	Meerut	Fascimile Equipment, and Ceramic Chip Capacitors.
16.	Nainital	Colour Television Receivers, Electron Guns, Cordless Telephones, Fascimile Equipment, B/W and Colour Picture Tubes, Hybrid Integrated Circuits, Potentiometers, Ceramic Capacitors, Silvered Mica Capacitors, Relays, Switches, Tapes for Video/Computers, Audio/Video/Computer Tapes, Luminance Delay Lines, Colour TV Tuners, Deflection Components, Tape Deck Mechanisms, PCBs, Glass Shells for TV Picture Tubes, Paper Cones for Speakers, Electronic Grade Laminates, Audio and Video Cassettes, Electronic Typewriters and Floppy Diskettes.
17.	Rae Bareilly	Jelly-filled Telecommunication Cables.
18.	Rampur	Mini Computers/MP Based Systems.
19.	Saharanpur	Solar Systems and Regulator/Convertors/ Invertors/Chargers.

[English]

Second Indian remote sensing satellite

7660. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to launch another satellite in IRS remote sensing satellite series; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the year of launching and the place from where it will be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The anticipated life of IRS-1A is about 2 1/2 years. Studies and discussions are underway for the launch of IRS-1B, around 1990 time-frame, through a procured launcher. IRS-1B will have most of the essential features of IRS-1A, thus providing continuity.

Production of Dornier Aircraft

7661. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reconsidering the plan to produce Dornier 228 in view of the cost escalation and lack of demand for the plane; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance of Bills/Claims in CDA Headquarters

7662. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many bills/claims received in CDA Headquarters from August, 1987 onwards are still pending; and

(b) to what extent delay in disposal of bills/claims has been eliminated by setting up CDA headquarters at New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The bills/claim received in CDA Headquarters during the period 1.8.87 to 29.2.88 have been cleared.

(b) Setting up of CDA Headquarters has helped in clearing the bills for 95% advance payment in respect of stores supplied within a week of their receipt. Other bills including personal claims are also cleared within a month's time. In the case of foreign contracts entered into by service HQrs and Ministry of Defence, the centralisation of this work in CDA Headquarters has enabled speedy authorisation and adjustment of expenditure.

Computerisation of Pay Bills in Defence Headquarters

7663. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparation of pay bills has been computerised;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the reasons for which it has not been computerised in Army and Air Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHANDEV): (a) to (c). The computerisation of the pay bills in respect of personnel working in the Finance Division of the Ministry has been developed in the first phase and is under comprehensive testing from October, 1987. For other personnel of the Ministry, the computerisation work has been taken up in the second phase. The computerisation of pay bills of civilians of Air HQs would be taken up once the computer system under testing stabilises.

The pay bills of civilians of Army Headquarters are maintained by the Chief Administrative Officer. The computerisation of pay bills of this category of personnel is also planned during 1988-89.

The pay bills of Naval Headquarters civilian personnel have already been computerised.

Privatisation of Defence Industry

7664. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sectors of defence production opened to private entrepreneurs;

(b) whether Government are aware of the demand to stop privatisation of defence industry; and

(c) if so, the facts in this regard and the action taken to meet the said demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. According to the Industrial Policy of the Government all Defence equipments/stores except (i) Arms and ammunition and allied terms (ii) Aircraft (over 5700 Kg all up weight) and (iii) Ship building (except small boats like tugs, barges, etc), are open to private entrepreneurs. Even in regard to the above 3 groups, the capacity in the private sector can be utilised for production of non-lethal components and assemblies required in the manufacture of the complete equipment. No change in this policy has been made.

2. Questions have been asked in the Parliament earlier also, seeking clarifications on government's policy on 'Privatisation of Defence Production'. Government have also come across a news item that the All India Defence Employees Federation (AIDEF) had organised a seminar on "Privatisation of Defence Production" on 27-3-88 in which the alleged privatisation in Defence Production is said to have been criticised.

3. Privatisation really means handing over the ownership of the Government undertakings to the private sector. There is no proposal to hand over any Defence undertaking, to the private sector. The representation is apparently against off-loading of some of the items of Ordnance Factories and farming out to the Civil Sector, some of the new items. The policy of the government in this regard is that the available resources in the civil sector industry, both private and public, may be exploited to the maximum extent possible and to set up new capacities in Defence sector only if capacities do not exist in civil sector except in the case of lethal and sophisticated equipment. It is only in consonance with this policy that a number of

low-technology and low value-added items have been identified for off-loading from the Ordnance Factories to the Civil Sector in a phased manner, with a view to optimising the utilisation of the existing capacities and skills in the Ordnance Factories towards production of sophisticated items. Government have ensured that there will be no retrenchment in the ordnance factories in this process.

Posts filled up in TRIFED

7665. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of posts filled up without statutory reservation are many times more than those advertised by the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the category-wise details of the posts filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected from Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation Ltd. (TRIFED). It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Assistance to A.P. for Tribal Welfare Programme

7666. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached Union Government for financial help to take up welfare programmes for the tribals in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which Government have acceded to the request of Andhra Pradesh Government and when necessary financial and other help will be extended to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 1063.23 lakhs has been released as Special Central Assistance for tribal development to Andhra Pradesh in 1987-88 as against Rs. 850.38 lakhs in 1986-87. The release in 1987-88 includes an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for rehabilitation of shifting cultivators sought by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh from the Ministry of Welfare.

Technology Mission for Super Computer

7667. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a time bound technology mission for super computers is proposed in the country;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) whether the project is expected to be set up in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the project is expected to be completed, the estimated cost thereof and extent to which it will meet country's requirements for computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Technology (C-DACT) has been set up for developing supercomputers

based on parallel processing architectures. Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) has started a project for developing a parallel processing Supercomputer within 18 months for specific applications in medium range weather forecasting.

(b) Location for C-DACT is at Pune.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The time-limit for C-DACT is 3 years. The estimated cost is Rs. 37 crores. The project will provide indigenous knowhow for supercomputers with a peak performance of 1000 megaflops at the end of three years.

Implementation of Reservation Orders

7668. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring special enactment for prosecution of controlling authority who fail to implement the reservation orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what remedy has been enforced to ensure implementation of the policy and provisions on reservation and relaxation for SC/ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps have been taken to strengthen the machinery for constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The machinery available to the Commissioner for the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been strengthened by providing him two very senior officers — one of whom has been entrusted with the investigation and follow up of all matters concerning the welfare of Scheduled Castes and the other with matters concerning the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

All the Ministries, Departments and agencies of the Government of India have been given specific directions to provide all help and cooperation to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to enable him to collect any information required by him in the above fields in connection with the submission of his report to the President of India. Violation will attract action by the officer in the Cabinet Secretariat.

A Secretary level Officer has been appointed in the Cabinet Secretariat and has been entrusted with the sole task of ensuring that prompt action is taken (on receipt of intimation in this regard from the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) by officers against their subordinates, who are reported to have not taken timely action and are considered prima facie in violation of safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including reservation in Public employment.

Complaints against Indian Missions in Gulf and North African Countries

7669. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints, have been received from the Indians working in the Gulf

and the North African countries about Indian missions in those countries for lack of attention being given to sort out their problems;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken for making available better services to the Indian workers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Complaints as well as appreciation have been received from time to time from Indian nationals working in Gulf and North African countries regarding functioning of our Embassies.

(b) and (c). Whenever a complaint is received, the concerned Mission is asked to enquire into the matter expeditiously and send to the Ministry a detailed report with recommendations for taking remedial measures. The matter is then examined in the Ministry and corrective action taken. Surprise inspections of Consular wings by superior officers like Ambassadors, Deputy Chiefs of Mission are carried out on their own initiative to assess the opinion of the expatriate Indian community on the behaviour and attitude of the Indian Embassy/Consulate officials to their problems. The Ministry has suggested to all Heads of Indian Missions to take personal interest and ensure prompt and courteous consular services to the public. From time to time foreign Service Inspectors visit Indian Missions abroad to look into various aspects of the functioning of the Missions, which include inter alia the attitude of the Embassy personnel towards visiting Indians and expatriate Indian community in those countries.

Study to identify financial crisis in Kerala

7670. SHRI VAKKOM PU-

RUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert study was conducted by the Planning Commission to identify the root causes of the financial crisis in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the major findings of the study thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) At the instance of the Planning Commission, the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy has carried out a Study reviewing the plan financing in Kerala during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Main conclusion of the study is that Kerala's public investment during the Sixth Plan suffered a setback, thereby affecting its growth prospects. The reasons as identified by the study are (a) lack of effort to raise revenues; (b) wasteful spending; (c) uneconomic creation of schools, colleges and roads; (d) inefficient running of public sector enterprises and (e) failure to recover user cost for services provided by the State involving large investments like irrigation.

[Translation]

Observation of prohibition year by various clubs in Delhi

7671. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some clubs of Delhi have decided to observe the year 1988 as prohibition year due to drought situation in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the clubs and

whether other clubs of the country have also been appealed to observe 1988 as Prohibition year in the same way;

(c) if so, their reaction;

(d) whether Government have obtained information about the actual position of their decision; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) The Govt. is not not aware of any such decision by the clubs.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Scarcity of resources

7672. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission apprehend scarcity of resources in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has held any meeting this year to consider the measures to remove the scarcity of resources; and

(c) if so, the details of the decisions taken in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir. However, the Planning Commission in its Mid-term Appraisal Document has highlighted the pressure on resources for the Public Sector Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Increase in the cases of Immoral Traffic

7673. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether immoral traffic is increasing in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of cases registered in Delhi against immoral traffic during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The following figures of cases registered during the last 3 years do not indicate any increase in immoral traffic in Delhi in the recent past:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
1985	29
1986	41
1987	23
1988 (upto 31/3/88)	7

New Signal Scheme

7674. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to introduce new signal scheme to ensure better flow and control of traffic in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the approximate time by which the scheme would be put into practice; and

(d) the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages cable-less synchronisation of traffic signals over a few kms. stretch on certain major arterial roads.

(c) The scheme is likely to start functioning by the end of June, 1988.

(d) About Rs. 75 lakhs.

Supreme Court's observation against Sati glorification

7675. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme court in its recent judgement on 25 March, 1988 has warned the Shankaracharya of Puri not to violate the provisions of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, while holding a congregation at Meerut from March 27 to April 2, 1988 under the auspices of 'Akhil Bharatvarshiya Dharam Sangh; and

(b) if so, whether the direction of the Supreme Court has been implemented and glorification of Sati in the name of ancient vedic tradition has been avoided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No such direction/judgement has been received by the Government from the Supreme Court.

(b) Action for violation of the provisions of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 is to be taken by the concerned State Government as registration, investigation and prosecution in crime cases are the responsibility of the State Governments.

Agreement with Federal Republic of Germany in scientific research

7676. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have signed agreements with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany on space research, scientific research and technological development;

(b) if so, the details of those agreements;

(c) when those agreements were signed; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Government of India and the Government of Federal Republic of Germany signed the following two agreements:—

- (i) "Agreement between the Government of Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Republic of India on Cooperation regarding Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and Space Research," signed on October 5, 1971.
- (ii) "Agreement to Promote Cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and India in the field of Scientific Research and Technological Development", signed on March 7, 1974.

Under these two inter-governmental umbrella agreements, the following Special Arrangements, Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding were subsequently concluded between the Indian and FRG Organizations:—

- Special Arrangement on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy between the Nuclear Research Centre (KFA) and the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), signed on February 6, 1974.
- Special Arrangement on Space Research between the German Aeronautical and Space Research Establishment (DFVLR) and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), signed on August 12, 1974.
- Special Arrangement on Scientific Research and Technological Development between Nuclear Research Centre (KFA), and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), signed on November 25, 1974.
- Special Arrangement on Medical and Biological Research between the Radiation & Environmental Research Centre (GSF) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), signed on February, 2, 1977.
- Special Arrangement on Aeronautical Research between the German Aeronautical and Space Research Establishment (DFVLR) and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), signed on January 30, 1982.
- Special Arrangement on Cooperation in the Field of Scientific Research and Technological Development between the Department of Education (DOEd) and Nuclear Research Centre (KFA), signed on November 12, 1986.
- Agreement for NRSA-GTZ Cooperation in Remote Sensing between Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) on the FRZ side and National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) on the Indian Side, signed in 1978.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology (BMFT), and the Department of Ocean Technology, signed on April 29, 1986.

(d) Regular exchange of technical information and visits of Scientists under specified joint activities in various areas of science and technology, conducting joint workshops/seminars and periodic joint reviews of collaborative activities to monitor progress are the steps taken to implement the agree-

ments.

Central Government;

[*Translation*]

Establishment of Sainik Colleges

7677. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need for Sainik colleges besides Sainik schools in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open Sainik colleges for preparing disciplined and able soldiers in the country by imparting military training;

(c) if so, the State-wise names of the places where these Sainik colleges will be opened; and

(d) whether Government propose to upgrade its Sainik school of Chittorgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to open Sainik Colleges.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Revision of pay-scales of employees of Sainik Schools

7678. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of 18 Sainik schools in the country do not get pay, allowances, pension, etc. on the lines of those being given to the employees of State and

(b) whether there is discontentment among the employees and teachers working there due to disparity in the pay etc; and

(c) whether Government propose to give them pension also by revising their pay scales in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The pay scales of the teachers of the Sainik Schools are the same as those of their counterparts in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The other employees are placed at appropriate pay scales as are applicable to the Central Government employees holding similar posts. The employees are also entitled to DA and ad-hoc bonus, both at Central Government rates. They are given free accommodation or house rent allowance at 10% of their basic pay in lieu thereof. Besides, the teaching staff is also entitled to rent free furniture and free food with the students in the School mess.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Pay scales of the employees of the Sainik Schools have already been revised as per (a) above with effect from 1.1.86. The employees are covered under a Contributory Provident Fund Scheme in lieu of pension and a gratuity scheme.

Artificial Rains

7679. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme for artificial rain with a view to protect the crops from damage; and

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). It is proposed to conduct weather modification experiments by cloud seeding over an enlarged area in order to ascertain if the suitability criteria for artificial rain making are valid, under favourable meteorological conditions, over a wider region.

[English]

Micro Electronics units by NRI experts

7680. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some non-resident Indian Experts have expressed willingness to set up micro-electronics units in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are examining the proposals in this regard; and

(c) whether a number of top U.S. Scientists of Indian Origin have indicated that India is in a position to give a singular boost to micro-electronics technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is currently under examination in the Department of Electronics.

(c) Yes, Sir. In the recent meeting of the Joint Council of Indian experts from US and India, the Council had recommended that

India should become a world class micro-electronics manufacturing country.

Funds for Juvenile Social Maladjustment

7681. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the Planning Commission to raise the plan outlay under the Centrally sponsored schemes for the prevention and control of juvenile social maladjustments; and

(b) whether Government are devising a system of monitoring the progress in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Against the allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 3.00 Crores has been provided under B.E. 1988-89.

(b) Yes, Sir. The progress made in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act is monitored through reports and periodic meetings with States/UT Governments.

More Centres to check Drug abuse

7682. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned more centres to check drug abuse; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	No. of Counselling centres set up/sanctioned		No. of deaddiction centres set up/sanctioned	
		No.	Place	No.	Place
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Association for Social health in India, 4-Deen Dayal Upachyay Marg, New Delhi.	6	Delhi	—	—
2.	Indian Council of Education, A-2/58, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi.	4	Delhi	1	Delhi
3.	Home Economics Education Society, J-Block, Ring Road, South Extension, New Delhi.	1	Delhi	—	—
4.	Delhi Women's League, 4-Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.	1	Delhi	—	—
5.	Opium De-addiction Treatment, Training, Research Trust, Manaklao, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.	4	Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore & Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	1	Manaklao Distt. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
6.	Kashi Club, Ganges Bhavan D-14/3, Dasaswamedh Road, 2 Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.		Varanasi (U.P.)	1	Varanasi (U.P.)
7.	Shri Ram Babu Charitable Society, 4/6, Farana Bagh, Civil Lines, Agra, U.P.	1	Agra (U.P.)	1	Agra (U.P.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Centres for Mental Hygiene Sangaiprou, Airport Road, Impah-I-I, Manipur.	1	Imphal (Manipur)	—	—
9.	City Health and Welfare Association, Parasibagan, Calcutta, West Bengal.	1	Calcutta (West Bengal)	—	—
10.	Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalaya Devi Memorial Trust, B-9/22, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.	—	Delhi	1	Delhi
11.	Manipur Rural Institute Society, Tera Bazar, Imphal, Manipur	1	Imphal (Manipur)	—	—
12.	Nashabandi Mandal Gujrat Multi stored Building Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	—	—
13.	Vivekanand Education Society, 13/3, Kalicharan Dutta Road, Calcutta, West Bengal.	1	Calcutta (West Bengal)	—	—
14.	Institute for Psychological and Educational Research 27, Circus Avenue, Calcutta, West Bengal.	1	Calcutta (West Bengal)	—	—
15.	CAIM Foundation, 318, 15th Cross, Sadashivanagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	1	Bangalore (Karnataka)	1	Bangalore (Karnataka)
16.	Women's Coordinating Council 5/1, Red Cross Place, Calcutta, West Bengal	1	Calcutta (West Bengal)	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Navjivini Guidance Centre, Model Town, Patiala, Punjab.	1	Patiala (Punjab)	—	—
18.	Centre for Psychological Testing and Research, 39 Sadanand Road, Calcutta West Bengal.	—	—	1	Calcutta (West Bengal)
28				7	

Central Projects in A.P., under Implementation

7683. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various Public Sector Projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh and at what stage of implementation is each project at present and likely time of completion of each project; and

(b) whether some more projects are proposed to be sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Details of projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, based on the available data in the Quarterly Monitoring System of the Ministry as on 31 December 1987 are given in the Statement below.

(b) As investment decisions of Central projects are based on natural endowments of an area and the techno-economic factors supporting such investments, these need consideration at various levels and are, therefore, not susceptible to pre-determination on a regional basis.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Project	Anticipated Date of Commissioning	Progress (Dec. '87)
1	2	3	4
<u>Sector : Atomic Energy</u>			
1.	Heavy Water Project Manuguru	89/09	—
			2 Streams of Main plant completed 2 exchange units mechanically complete. Commissioning depends on the availability of the process steam from the boilers.
<u>Sector : Coal</u>			
2.	Manuguru II OC	(SCCL) 91/03	—
			Forest clearance obtained in 11/87.
3.	Ramagundam-1 OC (RCE)	—do— 88/03	—
			Production of coal & OBR is almost on schedule
4.	Ramagundam-II OG	—do— 94/03	—
			Early stages of implementation; preliminaries completed.
5.	Godavari Khani 10A INC	—do— 92/03	—
			Incline drivage (mine entry) in progress.
6.	Godavari Khani 11A INC	—do— 93/03	—
			Mine entry work completed.
7.	Jawakarkahni—5 Incline	—do— 90/03	—
			Ordering of equipment in progress
8.	Ravindrakhani 1-A Inc	—do— 91/03	—
			Early stage of implementation

1	2	3	4
<u>Sector : Steel</u>			
9.	Vizag Steel Project	(RIND)	90/06 — Stage I scheduled for commissioning in 12/88.
<u>Sector : Power</u>			
10.	Ramagundam STPP St. I	(NTPC)	88/07 — Units I, II & III commissioned. Unit IV Scheduled for commissioning in July '88.
11.	Ramagundam STPP St. II	—do—	90/07 — Erection of generators in progress
<u>Sector : Cement</u>			
12.	Yerraguntala Cement Proj:	(CCI)	90/04 — 25 per cent of equipment of main plant received at site
<u>Sector : Railways</u>			
13.	Vikarabad — Tandur (Doubling)	90/03 —	Early stages of implementation.
14.	Kazipetsanatnagar (Electrification)	00/00 —	Target of completion not fixed due to funds constraint and higher priority to other on-going electrification schemes.
15.	Guntur-Macherla (Gauge Conversion)	90/03 —	Overall progress 30%
16.	Bibinagar Nadikudē (New Lines)	88/03 —	Overall progress 90%

1	2	3	4
17.	New BG Carr. Repairshops Tirupati	88/06	Overall progress 68%
18.	Vizag-Rail Facilities for Steel Plant	88/12	Overall progress 50.5%
19.	Vizag Peripheral Yard for Steel Plant	88/12	Overall progress 30%
20.	New Bridge on Godavari	92/06	Overall progress 37%
<u>Sector : Surface Transport</u>			
21.	Hind. Shipyard Mod./Dev. II	88/03	The Dock which is the main stay of project commissioned in 9/86.
22.	Vizag Oil Berth	88/03	Berth completed in Sept'86. Test trial runs and commissioning of electrical equip. in progress.
(Multi-State Projects not included in the List)			

Views of the Planning Commission on Energy Crises

7684. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged scientists and technologists to find solutions to help overcome the serious energy crises facing the country and to ensure that it should not become the paramount growth constraints;

(b) if so, whether the scientists have been asked to prepare a frame-work under which solutions to overcome the crises can be prepared; and

(c) if so, the incentives that scientists will be provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Computer Training Schools in U.P.

7685. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up computer training schools in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down by Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of districts in Uttar Pradesh where computer training schools will be opened and the time by which they will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Electronics (DOE) has been implementing Programme on Generation of Manpower for Computers since 1983-84. Under this Programme, DoE assists educational institutions for running computer courses. These programmes are being implemented jointly with Ministry of Human resource Development, University Grants Commission, Directorate General of Employment & Training and State Governments. The main criteria for selection are the potential and the infrastructure of the institution to run computer courses.

DoE is also implementing CLASS (Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools) Programme since 1984 under which computer training is provided in the school at 10+2 level.

(c) In 14 districts of U.P. various institutions have been conducting computer courses like M. Tech., Master of Computer Applications (MCA), Post Graduate Diploma etc. in Computer Science. A statement-I giving the details is given below. Similarly in 30 districts of U.P., 139 schools/colleges have been covered for conducting computer training under the CLASS Programme statement-II shows the details.

STATEMENT—I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District/City Name</i>
1	2
1.	Agra
2.	Aligarh

1	2
3.	Allahabad
4.	balrampur
5.	Bareilly
6.	Gaziabad
7.	Gorakhpur
8.	Gurukula Kangari
9.	Kanpur
10.	Lucknow
11.	Rae Bareilly
12.	Roorkee
13.	Sultanpur
14.	Varanasi

STATEMENT—II

S. No.	District
1	2
1.	Allahabad
2.	Aligarh
3.	Agra
4.	Azamgarh
5.	Bareilly
6.	Babina Cantt.
7.	Debriya

1	2
8.	Dehradun
9.	Fathehgarh
10.	Gorakhpur
11.	Gaziabad
12.	Garhwal
13.	Jwalapur
14.	Jhansi Cantt.
15.	Kanpur
16.	Lucknow
17.	Mugal Sarai
18.	Mathura
19.	Meerut
20.	Mirazpur
21.	Pithoragarh
22.	Roorkee
23.	Ranipur
24.	Rani Khet
25.	Rai Bareilly
26.	Rampur
27.	Rishikesh
28.	Saharanpur
29.	Shahjahanpur Cantt.
30.	Varanasi

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in U.P.

7686. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh is lagging behind in the implementation of 20-Point Programme in comparison to other States, if so, the details in regard thereto;

(b) the position of Uttar Pradesh in regard to the implementation of 20-Point Programme during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of financial and other resources provided to Uttar Pradesh for the implementation of 20-Point Programme and family planning programme during the last three years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the implementation of certain selected items of the 20-Point Programme, the rank obtained by U.P. is given below:-

Year	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (upto Feb. '88)
Rank:	1	1	1

(c) Outlays for the 20-Point Programme are not fixed specifically and separately. These are derived from the relevant Plan Heads. Outlays for the 20-Point Programme

and Family Planning Programme in Uttar Pradesh during the last 3 years are shown below:-

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
20-Point Programme (State Plan)	1121.51	1331.64	1024.47
Family Planning Programme.	56.15	49.80	62.31

[English]

Persons Recruited to Armed Forces

7687. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons recruited to the Army/Navy/Air Force separately during 1987, State-wise;

(b) the names of places in Bihar visited by Recruitment Teams of the three services during the last three years with the date of the recruitment drive and the number of candidates who applied/reported;

(c) the programme for visit by recruitment teams during 1988; and

(d) the means adopted for publicising visit by recruitment Teams at local level in

advance through the district administration, Police stations and block offices and the elected representatives of the District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

(b) A statement given the requisite details is given below. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the number of persons recruited.

(c) Application system of recruitment has been introduced in Bihar with effect from 1.4.1988. With the introduction of new system, only those candidates who are selected after scrutiny of their applications will be required to appear for physical test at the venue and time intimated to them. For recruitment in the Air Force, Recruiting Teams will visit Patna in June and December, 1988.

(d) To ensure wide publicity, the following agencies are informed of the recruitment

programme at least, one month in advance:-

- (a) Local stations of All India Radio.
- (b) Local TV Station (if available).
- (c) Sainik Boards within the zones.
- (d) Employment Exchange.
- (e) Local Newspaper (Published in English and regional languages).
- (f) Selected Colleges, Polytechnic and ITIs of the concerned regions.
- (g) Local District Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioners.
- (h) Superintendents of Police and Local Police Stations.
- (i) Through slides in Cinema Halls.

Statement

Details of Tours Carried out in Bihar during the last three Yeas by Recruitment Teams for Recruitment of Army/Navy

Sl. No.	Name of place where tour carried out	Date of tour carried out		Number of candidates Reported
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
1985				
1.	Rajgir	6-7-85	13-7-85	577
2.	Dhanbad	19-7-85	22-7-85	3678
3.	Siwan	25-7-85	30-7-85	500
4.	Lohardaga	5-8-85	9-8-85	977

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Raxaul/Jindhara	7-8-85	14-8-85	310
6.	Deltonganj	10-8-85	13-8-85	341
7.	Saran.	17-8-85	19-8-85	350
8.	Hazaribagh	9-9-85	14-9-85	1017
9.	Siwan	15-10-85	18-10-85	325
10.	Jainagar	14-10-85	19-10-85	392
11.	Aurangabad	7-11-85	10-11-85	456
12.	Sursand	13-11-85	20-11-85	1206
13.	Giridih	13-11-85	17-11-85	1068
14.	Simdega & Gumla	9-12-85	14-12-85	965
15.	Narnatand	9-12-85	15-12-85	98
16.	Rajgir	12-12-85	15-12-85	812
1986				
17.	Gopalganj	12-1-86	17-1-86	600
18.	Jahanabad	15-1-86	19-1-86	1370
19.	Dhanbad	10-2-86	14-2-86	635
20.	Nawada	13-2-86	15-2-86	190
21.	Angarghat	10-2-86	17-2-86	450
22.	Khikani/Motihari	14-3-86	19-3-86	143
23.	Daltonganj	14-3-86	18-3-86	181
24.	Siwan	14-4-86	19-4-86	700
25.	Jamshedpur	14-4-86	14-4-86	435
26.	Aurangabad	26-4-86	30-4-86	213

291	Written Answers	APRIL 20, 1988		Written Answers	292
1	2	3	4	5	
27.	Mokama	12-5-86	16-5-86	300	
28.	Lohardaga	12-5-86	16-5-86	293	
29.	Rajnagar	12-5-86	17-5-86	120	
30.	Dumra	14-6-86	18-6-86	220	
31.	Gumla	2-6-86	6-6-86	248	
32.	Vaishali	9-6-86	12-6-86	700	
33.	Narkatia Ganj	14-7-86	19-7-86	197	
34.	Hazaribagh	14-7-86	18-7-86	310	
35.	Gopalganj	13-7-86	18-7-86	1050	
36.	Dal Singh Sarai	11-8-86	14-8-86	319	
37.	Sharghati	16-8-86	20-8-86	960	
38.	Girdhi	8-8-86	12-8-86	194	
39.	Saran	8-9-86	10-9-86	2500	
40.	Dhanbad	8-9-86	12-9-86	449	
41.	Rajgir	16-9-86	19-9-86	1500	
42.	Pandal	13-10-86	17-10-86	890	
43.	Daltonganj	12-10-86	17-10-86	676	
44.	Chai bara	13-10-86	18-10-86	333	
45.	Sivan	12-10-86	16-10-86	1500	
46.	Parsauni	8-11-86	12-11-86	560	
47.	Mokama	9-11-86	12-11-86	1500	
48.	Nawada	17-11-86	22-11-86	535	
49.	Lohardaga	15-11-86	21-11-86	370	

293	Written Answers	CHAITRA 31, 1910 (SAKA)		Written Answers	294
1	2	3	4	5	
50.	Kumarbag	8-12-86	10-12-86	478	
51.	Inderpuri	9-12-86	14-12-86	546	
52.	Gumla	8-12-86	12-12-86	327	
1987					
53.	Arrah	7-1-87	11-1-87	5000	
54.	Aurangabad	11-1-87	17-1-87	551	
55.	Patel Maidan	15-1-87	20-1-87	537	
56.	Vaishali	8-2-87	12-2-87	2000	
57.	Sherghati	9-2-87	14-2-87	525	
58.	Motihari	9-2-87	12-2-87	315	
59.	Hazaribagh	16-1-87	22-1-87	786	
60.	Chhapra	2-3-87	6-3-87	1500	
61.	Giridih	9-2-97	14-2-87	819	
62.	Rajgir	3-3-87	9-3-87	189	
63.	Dhanbad	3-3-87	9-3-87	841	
64.	Dumra	3-3-87	9-3-87	644	
65.	Siwan	22-4-87	25-4-87	1200	
66.	Daltonganj	23-4-87	29-4-87	294	
67.	Madhubani	24-4-87	29-4-87	693	
68.	Mokama	7-5-87	9-5-87	1500	
69.	Hazaribagh	23-4-87	29-4-87	670	
70.	Jehanabad	11-5-87	17-5-87	2026	
71.	Jamshedpur	11-5-87	19-5-87	580	

1	2	3	4	5
72.	Moraul	18-5-87	22-5-87	429
73.	Inderpuri	8-6-87	10-6-87	186
74.	Bettiah	8-6-87	11-6-87	425
75.	Ranchi	8-6-87	12-6-87	966
76.	Arrah	3-6-87	6-6-87	6000
77.	Barachaki	3-7-87	20-7-87	275
78.	Samastipur	13-7-87	17-7-87	632
79.	Hazipur	14-7-87	18-7-87	3000
80.	Lohardega	13-7-87	18-7-87	920
81.	Gumla	17-8-87	22-8-87	1572
82.	Kantee	17-8-87	21-8-87	669
83.	Ragir	18-8-87	23-8-87	700
84.	Nawada	10-9-87	17-9-87	750
85.	Motihari	14-9-87	18-9-87	764
86.	Chhapra	14-9-87	17-9-87	9000
87.	Giridhi	14-9-87	19-9-87	1107
88.	Darbhanga	12-10-87	17-10-87	991
89.	BMP Stadium	14-10-87	17-10-87	4500
90.	Inderpuri	15-10-87	20-10-87	1081
91.	Dhanbad	12-10-87	17-10-87	1610
92.	Daltonganj	5-11-87	10-11-87	614
93.	Siwan	16-11-87	21-11-87	3500
94.	Dumrah	16-11-87	20-11-87	1420

297	Written Answers	CHAITRA 31, 1910 (SAKA)		Written Answers	298
1	2	3	4	5	
95.	Tilaiya	9-11-87	14-11-87	1257	
96.	Arrah	9-12-87	13-12-87	13000	
97.	Aurangabad	10-12-87	15-12-87	2883	
98.	Bettiah	16-12-87	22-12-87	2450	
99.	Chaibasha	16-12-87	23-12-87	2405	

STATEMENT

Details of Tours Carried out in Bihar During the last three Yeas by Recruitment Teams for Recruitment to Air Force.

Sl. No.	Name of place where tour carried out	Date of tour carried out From To		Number of candidates Reported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Patna	4-7-85	25-7-85	2496
2.	Patna	24-9-85	5-10-85	2057
3.	Patna	14-10-85	19-10-85	1377
4.	Bihta	24-9-85	5-10-85	3374
5.	Darbhanga	24-9-85	5-10-85	3260
6.	Ranchi	24-9-85	5-10-85	2912
7.	Purnea	4-11-85	8-11-85	1343
8.	Patna	30-1-86	26-2-86	3434
9.	Darbhanga	30-1-86	10-2-86	1544
10.	Bihta	30-1-86	19-2-86	3975
11.	Patna	13-5-86	14-5-86	624
12.	Bihta	4-8-86	18-8-86	8808

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Patna	5-1-87	19-1-87	3149
14.	Patna	13-2-87	25-2-87	2369
15.	Bihta	5-1-87	19-1-87	2690
16.	Bihta	13-2-87	23-2-87	1841
17.	Bihta	20-4-87	8-5-87	3171
18.	Bihta	18-5-87	10-6-87	3388
19.	Bihta	27-6-87	13-8-87	4371
20.	Bihta	24-8-87	3-9-87	2535
21.	Bihta	29-10-87	9-11-87	5947

Secretaries' Level Talks with Pakistan on Siachen

7688. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to resume dialogue with Pakistan at Secretaries' level to defuse tension in the Siachen Glacier area;

(b) if so, when and where it will be held; and

(c) their utility in the context of the Pakistan President's recent claim that this area falls in Pakistan's territory?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The third round of talks will be held in Pakistan. The dates of the talks are being finalised.

(c) We have made our stand quite clear that Siachen is an integral part of India and that our sovereignty over the area is not in dispute. However, both countries have agreed to find a negotiated settlement of the issue in accordance with the Simla Agreement. The talks are meant to be helpful in defusing tension in the area.

Companies Manufacturing B/W & Colour Picture Tubes

7689. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian companies which are manufacturing black & white TV picture tubes and their annual production;

(b) whether they are meeting the demand of TV manufacturers;

(c) if not, the steps being taken to meet

the demand;

(d) the names of units which are manufacturing coloured picture TV tubes in the country and their production annually; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production of coloured picture tubes in the country to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The names of units and their production of B/W TV picture tubes for 1987 is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Most of the requirements of B/W TV Picture Tubes are met from local sources but recently a temporary shortage of 51 cms. B/W Picture Tubes has occurred. To meet the increased demand, existing units are taking up expansion and two new

units are coming in 1988. It is expected that by end of 1988, a capacity of about 7 million nos. per annum will be established and this will be adequate to meet the future demand upto 1990.

(d) and (e). The following three units are manufacturing Colour TV Picture Tubes:

1. M/s. Punjab Display Devices Ltd. (JCT Electronics Ltd.,)
2. M/s. Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Ltd.,
3. M/s. Samtel Color Ltd.

It is expected that by end of 1988 all the three units will reach their final phase of production and a production capacity of 1.75 million nos. will be reached by 1989-90. These units are likely to take up further expansion thereafter. It is anticipated that 40-50% of the requirements of CPT during 1988-89 and almost full requirements during 1989-90, will be met from local sources.

STATEMENT

Names of Units and their Production of B/W Picture Tubes for 1987

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Quantity (Nos.)</i>
1.	Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	740,000
2.	Fenovision Ltd., Secunderabad	51,190
3.	JCT Electronics Ltd., Chandigarh	90,191
4.	Mulard Tubes Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	161,654
5.	Prakash Pipes & Industries Ltd., New Delhi	560,000
6.	Samtel (India) Ltd., New Delhi	1,266,419
7.	Suchitra Teletubes Ltd., Hyderabad	1,107
8.	Teletube Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	312,394
9.	Webel Video Devices Ltd., Calcutta	3,500

Energy from Hydrogen Fusion

7690. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission is conducting research on energy from Hydrogen Fusion;

(b) if so, the results obtained so far;

(c) whether Government propose to build new atomic plants based on energy from Molecule Fusion;

(d) if so, the advantages likely to occur from that source of energy; and

(e) the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (e) Some experiment are being conducted in India, mainly relating to laser fusion. Its major advantage lies in the fact that fusion will be achieved by using heavy isotope of hydrogen which is abundant in sea water and hence this source of energy will be inexhaustible, at least in principle. It is, however, internationally recognised that it will be many decades before this source of energy becomes available for commercial use.

Aid for Providing Employment to Educated Unemployed in Assam

7691. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid has been earmarked in the Seventh Plan and proposed to be given in Eighth Five Year Plan for provid-

ing employment to the educated unemployed in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI): (a) and (b). Central Government had launched a scheme in 1983-84 covering the entire country including Assam, for assisting the educated unemployed youths through self-employment by providing bank loans after the beneficiaries are identified and sponsored by District Industrial Centres. The amount of loan is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 35,000 for industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000 for service ventures, and Rs. 15,000 for small business ventures. The Government provides capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of the loan amount, which is paid directly to the banks for adjustment against the loan. This scheme will continue till the end of the Seventh Plan and Eight Plan is yet to be formulated.

Allocation to Maharashtra for Tribal Upliftment

7692. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for tribal upliftment in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether progress made so far to achieve the plan targets has been monitored;

(c) if so, the progress made towards achieving the plan targets so far; and

(d) whether some new programmes have also been proposed for Maharashtra for tribal upliftment during the remaining

for tribal upliftment during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Rs. 525 crores is the estimated flow for the Tribal Sub-Plan in Maharashtra out of the State Plan outlay during the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State has a target of providing economic assistance to 4,58,600 Scheduled Tribe families during the Seventh Plan. During the first three years, against the target of 2,27,000 ST families, upto February, 1988, 2,47,031 ST families have been given economic assistance.

(d) A new scheme has been sanctioned for tribal farm families living below the poverty line in tribal sub-plan areas of Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Bhandara districts. Under this, a package of assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- will be given for digging wells, installation of pump-sets and providing electricity. Another scheme has been sanctioned for the tribal farm families living below the poverty line in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Raigad, Ahmednagar, Pune, Jalgaon, Amravati, Nagpur, Nanded and Yeotmal districts. Under this, subsidy of Rs. 9,650/- will be paid to the tribal family within a period of three years for activities relating to land reforms, minor irrigation and supply of improved agricultural implements.

In addition, a scheme which will be implemented from 1988-89, is for construction of roads and bridges in remote and inaccessible pockets in Tribal Sub-Plan areas and for which Rs. 7.50 crores have been provided during 1988-89.

Facilities of Office Bearers of Recognised Associations

7693. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to increase the existing facilities admissible to office bearers of recognised associations of Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Membership Percentage of Association for Representation on Staff Side of National Council (JCM)

7694. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of membership of a category of employees required for an association/federation of associations to qualify for representation on the staff side of National Council (JCM); and

(b) the present percentage position in the case of each of association/federation of association represented at present on the said council (JCM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no such prescribed percentage.

(b) Does not arise.

Repatriation of Pakistani Nationals

7695. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has refused to accept in exchange or otherwise any of its citizens who have completed their jail terms in J&K or transgressed into Indian territory;

(b) whether those include two leaders of the so-called J&K Liberation Front;

(c) how many of them are there in the country awaiting exchange or deportation; and

(d) what does the Government propose to do with such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government of Pakistan refused to accept two of their nationals who had been taken for repatriation to the India-Pakistan border on '22nd February 1988 after serving their sentences in Jammu and Kashmir. They are suspected to have leanings towards the so called 'Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front'.

(c) Two

(d) Government took up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and the latter communicated their readiness to accept them.

IAF Aircraft for VIPs

7689. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the VIP squadron is maintained by the Air Force;

(b) whether aircrafts for the VIPs are made available for the private use of the Ministers as well as by leaders of political parties;

(c) if so, the terms and conditions

thereof; and

(d) the particulars of such utilisation during 1985, 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The IAF maintains a Communication Squadron for providing airlifts to VVIPs and VIPs.

(b) and (c). Airlifts are provided to Central Ministers for official duties only. However, the Prime Minister is entitled to use IAF aircraft/helicopters for unofficial tours/visits for reasons of security, on payment basis. IAF aircraft/helicopter are not provided to political leaders even on payment basis.

(d) No airlift was provided to Minister/ political leaders for private purposes during the years in question.

Firing by Chinese Forces on Indo-China Border

7697. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasion of firing by the Chinese forces across the 1962 line of actual control on the Indo-China border in 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(b) the number of occasions when the Chinese forces have moved across this line in these three years;

(c) whether each such case of firing or hostile movement has been taken up with the Chinese authorities at the local or administration or Government to Government level; and

(d) if so, the response thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). There has been no firing incident on the so-called line of actual control between India and China in the Western Sector during the period 1985 to 1987. During this period, there has been no such incident in the Eastern sector across the McMohan Line, which constitutes the international border between the two countries. However, Chinese personnel entered into the Sumdorong Chu Valley of Arunachal Pradesh in June 1986.

As there is no agreed line of actual control on the India-China border and the Chinese do not recognise the validity of the McMahon Line, due to differences of interpretation, it is possible for infringements to take place. These matters are under discussion with the Chinese Government. It is the policy of the Government of India to resolve these problems through peaceful negotiations. The Chinese Government have not differed from this approach.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

7698. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who are receiving pension as on 1 April, 1988, State-wise;

(b) the number of claims for grant of pension as freedom fighter pending on 1-4-87;

(c) the number of additional claims received during 1987-88;

(d) number of claims accepted and rejected, separately, during 1987-88;

(e) the number of pending applications in which clarification is pending from the claimants themselves; and

(f) the number of claims in which clarification or information has been sought from the State Government concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Out of 4,46,062 applications received under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, pension has been granted in 1,44,972 cases as on 1st April 1988. State-wise position is in the statement below. As on 1.4.1987, the number of pending cases were 4878. This number has been reduced to 1052 as on 1.4.1988.

(c) The last date for receipt of applications under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme was 31.3.1982, except in case of Hyderabad Border Camp cases and Arya Samaj Movement cases for which the last date was 25.10.1985 and 30.6.1986 respectively. Applications received after the last date prescribed are not entertained unless accompanied by documentary evidence from official records to substantiate the claims of suffering and adequate reasons for delay in submission of applications.

(d) During 1987-88, pension has been sanctioned in 3132 cases.

(e) and (f). Out of 1052 pending cases mentioned above, 414 cases are pending for want of verification report from State Govts. Rest are pending for scrutiny by Non-Official Screening Committees.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State Govt./U.T.Admn.</i>	<i>Number of sanctioned cases</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	9068
2. Assam	4122
3. Bihar	22373
4. Gujarat	3455
5. Goa	708
6. Haryana	1427
7. Arunachal Pradesh	2
8. Himachal Pradesh	456
9. J&K	1645
10. Karnataka	9853
11. Kerala	2552
12. Maharashtra	15904
13. Manipur	62
14. Madhya Pradesh	3203
15. Meghalaya	74
16. Mizoram	3
17. Nagaland	3
18. Orissa	3817
19. Punjab	6141
20. Rajasthan	699
21. Tamil Nadu	3864

1	2
22. Tripura	704
23. Uttar Pradesh	17264
24. West Bengal	16314
Ex-INA Personnel	18981
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. A&N	38
2. Chandigarh	82
3. Delhi	1876
4. Pondicherry	282
Total	1,44,972

Foreign Collaboration for manufacturing Latest Computers

7699. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to seek collaboration with any foreign country for manufacturing the latest computers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have a proposal for the upgradation of the technology of Cyber 830 got earlier from the Control Data Indo-Asia

Company, USA to Cyber 930 the latest in their series.

Allocation to Kerala for Tribal Sub-Plan

7700. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Kerala under the Tribal Sub-Plan in 1987-88 and the amount spent by Kerala Government;

(b) the allocation for the current year; and

(c) the impact of this plan in terms of physical achievement in 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The total amount of Special Central Assistance allotted to the State of Kerala under the Tribal sub-Plan in 1987-88 is Rs. 83.74 lakhs. Out of this

amount, the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 43.60 lakhs upto the end of February, 1988.

(b) For the current financial year the tentative allocation of Special Central Assistance to Kerala is Rs. 92.00 Lakhs.

(c) Special Central Assistance is primarily intended for utilisation in family oriented income generating schemes. During 1987-88 as against 4380 families targeted to be economically assisted through such schemes, 4806 families were assisted till the end of February, 1988.

Physically Handicapped in Social Mainstream

701. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative to integrate physically handicapped with social mainstream;

(b) if so, whether Government have given a call to the voluntary organisations to come forward to help disabled persons;

(c) if so, whether any incentives have been given to them in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Central Government has two major schemes through Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of the Disabled. These include grants-in-aid given upto 90% of the estimated cost of a project run by an NGO and only 10% has to be met by the organisations themselves. Grant is given to them for the following purposes under the

Scheme:-

- i) Detection, intervention of Primary nature, prevention of disability.
- ii) Education and/or training.
- iii) Rehabilitation-physical, social and economic. Salaries of staff, contingencies, cost of equipments and other teaching aids are also given under the scheme. Grant-in-aid for construction of buildings subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 5 lakhs can also be availed of.

2. Grants are also given to Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances. Under this scheme Government provides aids/appliances whose value ranges between Rs. 25/- and Rs. 3,000/- to disabled persons (i) free of cost if their income is less than Rs. 1,200/- p.m. and (ii) at 50% cost if the income ranges between Rs. 1,201/- to Rs. 2,500/- per month.

Space Launching Site

7702. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a special space-flight launching site in the country under the space programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the proposed location; and

(c) whether any foreign country has offered any assistance for setting up such a site, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The main launching station for the Space Programme already exists in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh. This was established by the Indian Space Research Organisation with the first rocket launch carried out in October 1971. It had been augmented for various subsequent launches. The approved perspective plan for space research and development activities for the decade 1980-90, includes establishment of a new launch range, if necessary, in cooperation with other national agencies, to meet the needs of the Programmes. Studies are under-way in this regard.

(c) There is no specific proposal at present, for setting up any special launching site. Keeping in view the needs and interests of India, and the generally fruitful international cooperation India has with a number of countries this matter will be considered.

Representation Against Feature Film 'Kali Basti'

7703. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation submitted by Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association, Ambedkar Bhavan, New Delhi regarding the Hindi feature film 'Kali Basti' to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has since been referred to her Ministry for taking suitable action; and

(b) if so, the details of the representation and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) No, Sir. It has been referred to the Department of Culture.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Constructing Hostels for Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls

7704. DR.KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry is sanctioning funds to the State Governments for constructing hostels for Scheduled Caste boys and girls;

(b) if so, the amount provided to the State of Orissa for that purpose in last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the number of hostels buildings constructed at different places in the State during the years under the centrally sponsored scheme and the amount actually spent on them.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. There is already a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of girls hostels for SCs/ STs. The proposal to extend the scheme to boys has been agreed to in principle from 1988-89 and the details are under formulation in consultation with State Govts.

(b) The Central assistance provided to the Govt. of Orissa under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of girls hostels for Scheduled Castes during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Rs.7,09,850, Rs.10,00,000 and Rs.12,44,000 respectively.

(c) According to the available information, the number of hostel buildings constructed at different places in the State dur-

ing the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 der:—
and the amount spent on them are as un-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Hostels</i>	<i>Amount spent including State Govt.'s share</i>
1985-86	16	Rs.15.677 lakhs.
1986-87	23	Rs.20.000 lakhs.
Under Construction		
1987-88 (Anticipated)	4	Rs.24.88 lakhs.

Revised Offer for Nuclear Powers Plants from Russia

7705. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has made a revised offer to supply three Nuclear Power Plants to India as reported in 'Business Standard' Calcutta, dated March 28, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the possible locations of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment and Under Employment in Urban and Rural Areas

7706. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of unemployment and under employment in rural areas and urban areas, statewide;

(b) the figures of (i) back log of unemployment and (ii) the new entrants into labour market by the end of the Seventh Plan and by the turn of the century; and

(c) the latest figures of persons below the poverty line and whether the norms for computation of such figures has been revised recently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The Statewise incidence of unemployment by sex and residence and by usual status, current weekly status and current daily status as per the Report of the NSSO (Revised — Number 341) on the latest quinquennial survey on employment- unemployment during its 38th round (January-December,83) is given in statement — I below:

(b) The Seventh Plan document has estimated the backlog of unemployment at the outset of the Seventh plan at 9.20 million for the age group 5+ and the labour force

aged 5+ to increase from 305.40 million in March, 1985 to 344.78 million in March, 1990 to 427.98 million in March, 2000 A.D. The Seventh Plan Document also estimates that additional employment of the order of 40.36 million standard person years would be generated during the Seventh Plan and of the order of 91 million standard person years 1990-2000.

(c) The latest estimate of persons living below poverty line are available for the year 1983-84 which are based on the 38th round of the National Sample Survey. Statement

— II containing the State-wise number of persons both for rural and urban areas for the year 1983-84 is given below. The number of persons below the poverty line are derived by using the poverty line of Rs.49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to the calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas. The updated poverty line is Rs.107 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs.122 per capita per month in urban areas at 1984-85 prices.

STATEMENT-I

Incidence of unemployment by sex and residence

(Per Cent)

State/U.T.'s	Usual (Principal) Status						Current Weekly Status						Current daily status					
	RM			UF			RM			UF			RM			UF		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	10	11	12	13	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.44	0.91	5.39	5.10	3.52	4.75	6.47	6.65	7.87	10.54	9.43	12.09	7.87	10.54	9.43	12.09		
2. Assam	2.83	3.79	4.94	11.15	2.55	4.11	5.08	9.18	3.47	5.98	6.52	9.41	3.47	5.98	6.52	9.41		
3. Bihar	2.35	0.58	5.56	2.06	3.37	5.31	5.47	2.38	7.06	10.65	6.77	5.54	7.06	10.65	6.77	5.54		
4. Gujarat	1.02	0.53	5.07	3.67	1.06	0.96	6.78	2.33	5.15	4.77	7.72	5.22	5.15	4.77	7.72	5.22		
5. Haryana	3.80	0.45	4.30	3.01	5.15	0.91	5.69	8.16	6.69	2.95	7.57	3.73	6.69	2.95	7.57	3.73		
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.21	0.65	8.15	8.55	8.05	0.72	7.70	8.62	2.34	0.81	8.12	9.75	2.34	0.81	8.12	9.75		
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	1.56	3.49	12.06	7.17	3.57	3.88	11.87	8.55	2.85	4.69	12.89	8.55	2.85	4.69	12.89		
8. Karnataka	1.02	0.69	5.06	5.42	2.27	3.11	5.45	6.07	6.61	8.32	8.97	9.38	6.61	8.32	8.97	9.38		
9. Kerala	10.58	17.03	11.93	25.64	12.41	19.33	13.87	23.23	24.31	31.01	32.67	26.99	24.31	31.01	32.67	26.99		
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.43	0.14	3.43	1.53	1.24	0.97	4.70	3.12	3.07	1.31	5.75	4.56	3.07	1.31	5.75	4.56		
11. Maharashtra	1.27	0.14	5.22	4.52	5.14	2.67	7.20	7.16	6.35	7.33	9.05	10.44	6.35	7.33	9.05	10.44		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12. Manipur	0.65	—	0.47	0.15	0.74	—	0.47	0.15	0.26	0.53	0.48	0.16
13. Meghalaya	0.77	0.13	8.49	10.09	0.95	1.82	8.09	12.23	3.20	4.10	9.03	14.60
14. Orissa	1.84	1.23	5.43	6.32	3.60	5.92	6.22	8.25	7.82	11.79	8.47	10.85
15. Punjab	3.15	11.68	3.95	9.55	3.87	5.71	4.91	6.10	6.97	9.25	7.07	9.38
16. Rajasthan	0.75	0.13	4.23	1.53	2.59	0.83	4.53	2.05	3.50	1.55	5.54	4.13
17. Sikkim	1.63	0.86	9.60	6.38	1.78	0.83	11.34	8.26	3.81	2.01	12.90	9.77
18. Tamil Nadu	3.32	2.85	7.86	8.33	8.12	8.48	9.83	10.07	17.59	30.53	15.06	16.06
19. Tripura	1.69	18.63	7.83	23.94	2.27	19.57	6.48	29.02	3.77	23.46	7.75	29.02
20. Uttar Pradesh	1.31	0.12	4.56	3.56	1.97	4.42	5.26	3.51	3.65	3.46	7.44	5.56
21. West Bengal	3.85	4.52	9.80	18.45	6.37	14.74	9.96	14.98	14.56	34.01	12.72	17.81
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.34	4.63	6.47	28.02	3.69	4.31	8.15	38.69	4.89	5.02	9.23	31.05
23. Chandigarh	5.75	—	8.19	17.46	5.69	3.92	8.73	21.40	5.69	6.81	8.76	23.47
24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.06	0.47	—	—	3.60	3.34	—	—	12.84	7.81	—	—
25. Delhi	3.69	—	3.30	4.92	9.05	—	3.17	4.38	11.17	—	4.11	5.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.83	4.91	6.25	17.12	3.01	2.63	9.61	11.51	5.92	12.41	12.42	14.22
27. Mizoram	0.06	—	1.22	1.70	0.06	0.15	1.27	1.15	0.25	0.28	1.26	1.08
28. Pondicherry	2.43	3.30	10.11	8.40	12.62	11.79	14.02	6.64	28.11	36.87	18.00	14.70
29. Nagaland	—	—	0.36	—	—	—	0.38	—	—	—	0.38	—
ALL INDIA	2.12	1.41	5.30	5.90	3.72	4.26	8.69	7.46	7.52	8.98	9.23	10.99
<div> <div>RM:</div> <div>Rural Male</div> <div>RF:</div> <div>Rural Female</div> <div>UM:</div> <div>Urban Male</div> <div>UF:</div> <div>Urban Female</div> </div>												

Source : Report on the Third Quinquennial Survey on Employment and Unemployment (revised—Number 341 November 1987) NSS 38th Round (Jan. — Dec., 1983) — Table No. 25.

* Rates— Unemployment with respect to labour force.

STATEMENT-II

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas: 1983-84 (Provisional)

Sl. N	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7	40.7	29.5	205.1	36.4
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8	4.9	21.6	49.8	23.5
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	37.0	365.5	49.5
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	24.3
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.3
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	34.7	29.2	137.6	35.0
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.9	31.1	254.9	46.2
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.3
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.0
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.8
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.6
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.3
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim & All Union Territories	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.3	27.1
ALL INDIA		2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.4

Note: 1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calories requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84, C.S.O. Private Consumption deflator has been used.

- 3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 38th Round (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983).
- 4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and UTs.
- 5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1984.

Firing on Officials of Sikkim

7707. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain requests have been received from Government of Sikkim to enquire into recent incidents of firing by police and Para-military forces of Darjeeling on officials of Sikkim carrying essential food articles and petroleum oil from Siliguri to Rangpo;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter to ensure free movement of essential food articles and POL items to Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Government of Sikkim, on 23rd February 1988, a party consisting of BSF and CRPF personnel, while chasing 30 civilians from Singla in Darjeeling District, had crossed over to Sikkim side. This raiding party on their return allegedly fired on Sikkim Nationalised Transport Petrol Tanker. The Government of West Bengal with whom the matter was taken up have reported that the said party which was trying to arrest some wanted criminals in the bordering area on West Bengal side was ambushed by GNLF militants. In the exchange of fire, while some GNLF activists were injured, the other miscreants fled into Sikkim and continued firing from the Sikkim side on the police party. Due to damage to road made by the GNLF activists, the police party had to enter the Sikkimese territory for returning to Darjeeling via another route.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have advised the District Administration to

arrange for escorts where necessary to the extent feasible. Necessary instructions were also issued to Army to synchronise the movement of civil transport with Army convoys on the National Highway No.31A.

Review of Transport Policy

7708. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the entire transport policy of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for undertaking such review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

The Planning Commission has, however, constituted a Steering committee to prepare a perspective plan for the transport sector in the time horizon 2000 A.D., duly integrated with the various sectors of the economy and incorporating emerging technologies.

Killings in Punjab

7709. SRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-
LICK:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI BHATTAM
SRIRAMAMURTY:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in Punjab during the first three months of this year, month-wise and district-wise;

(b) the number of terrorists killed by security forces, the number of terrorists arrested, released and the arms seized during the said period; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken

to bring about normalcy in Punjab through peace initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab 549 persons were killed in the State during the first three months of this year. District-wise and monthwise break up is as follows:—

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>
Amritsar	74	90	160
Gurdaspur	26	23	18
Hoshiarpur	3	5	37
Jalandhar	1	8	18
Kapurthala	2	6	14
Faridkot	11	1	9
Sangrur	11	—	1
Ferozepur	5	—	5
Patiala	4	5	—
Ludhiana	4	2	1
Bhatinda	2	1	2
TOTAL	143	141	265

44 terrorists were killed in encounters with the police and 670 were apprehended during the above period.

The information regarding the number of terrorists released during the above period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

335 Arms included revolvers, pistols, rifles, guns, carbine, LMG/ SMG, 14 rockets, 7 rocket launchers, 3 rocket empty shells, 14 power charge units of anti-tank grenades, 18 lever devices, 48 bombs/grenades and 12980 cartridges were recovered by the Police in the State during the first three months of 1988. In addition, some explosive

material was also recovered during this period.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to restore normalcy in Punjab through negotiations and involvement of the people in fight against terrorism.

Projects Pending Clearance of A.P.

7710. SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects/schemes sent by the Government of Andhra State are lying pending for clearance with Union Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for delay in their clearance; and

(c) the time by which those projects/schemes are likely to be given clearance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Five Medium Irrigation Projects, namely, Bugga Stet Vanka, Vottivague, Maduvaalasa, Andhra and Vengalaraya Sagaram are pending for clearance with the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The projects are pending due to non-availability of information about forest clearance from the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Freedom Fighters Pension Cases from Mathura District

7711. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to state:

(a) the number of case of pension of freedom fighters of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh which are under consideration of Government;

(b) the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). As a result of special drive conducted during July-August, 1986 all the pending cases from Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh were disposed of and pension sanctioned where acceptable evidence was produced by the applicants. However there were three cases from Mathura district where the applicants claimed suffering in connection with Arya Samaj Movement to in erstwhile Hyderabad State in 1938-39. Out of these, pension has been sanctioned in two cases, and one case has been rejected.

[*English*]

Arrests during Operation Blue Star

7712. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained from the Golden Temple during the operation Blue Star;

(b) against how many of these detenus cases have been registered;

(c) how many of them are still under detention without any case being registered against them; and

(d) whether Government are contem-

plating to release those detainees against whom no case has been registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 1592 persons were apprehended.

(b) Cases were registered against 380 persons.

(c) None, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Growth Rate in Seventh Plan

7713. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the growth rate proposed to be achieved in various sectors during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): The projected growth rates of sectoral value added for various sectors during the Seventh Plan period as stipulated in the plan document are given below:

Sl.No.	Sector	Project Sectoral Annual Rates of Growth in Terms of Gross Value Added at Factor Cost: (Per Cent per annum compound)
		1989-90 1984-85
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture	2.5
2.	Mining and manufacturing	6.8
	(a) Mining	11.7
	(b) Manufacturing	5.5
3.	Electricity, gas and water supply	7.9
4.	Construction	4.8
5.	Transport	7.1
6.	Services	6.1

[*Translation*]

state:

**Unauthorised Manufacture and Sale of
the National Flag**

7714. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anybody can get the national flag prepared and sell without I.S.I. mark;

(b) if not, whether there are some rules in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action which can be taken against the persons who get prepared or sell non-standardised national flag or a national flag on which Ashoka Chakra is not properly printed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The specifications for the National Flag have been standardised by the Indian Standards Institution, now renamed as the Bureau of Indian Standards. Only three organisations, namely, Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Sangh, Tirupur and the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur (U.P.) are authorised to manufacture and sell the National Flag.

(c) Such acts are punishable under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

[*English*]

**New Devices Developed by National
Physical Laboratory**

7715. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory has recently developed new devices for family planning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Energy Requirements in Rural Areas

7716. DR.V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planners are facing the problems of solving energy requirements in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Planning commission has asked the States to increase their outlays on power projects and invest more in transmission lines; and

(c) what other steps have been taken by Government to meet the power problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Planning Commission has stepped up outlays on power projects and transmission and distribution systems over the years, as detailed below:—

(Rs.in crores)

	Generation*	Transmission & Distribution*
VI Plan	11852.00	5412.00
VII Plan	21302.63	9198.00
Annual Plan 1985-86	3988.93	1350.77
Annual Plan 1986-87	4844.69	1798.21
Annual Plan 1987-88	5306.97	2161.49

(*Excluding NEC)

(c) Various steps being taken by the Government to meet the power problem include-increasing power production through expeditious commissioning of new capacity and implementation of short gestation project; improving performance of existing power stations through renovation and modernisation programmes; reduction of transmission and distribution losses; implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures; decentralised production of power through solar and wind energy and micro hydels for meeting the needs of remote and inaccessible regions; augmentation of energy supply to rural areas through expansion of programmes for bio-gas and improved chulhas. An Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme has been taken up in the Seventh Plan to develop capabilities in the States for planning and implementing area-based Integrated Rural Energy plans and projects for meeting power and energy needs of rural areas through optimal utilisation of all sources of energy.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you, please take your seats. I will call you.

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Madhav Reddi, first I am disposing of your adjournment motion.

SHRI C.MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, my adjournment motion is regarding a very serious matter of Centre State relations, regarding the false cases in which the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and other leaders of the Opposition are being involved, and they are being prosecuted and are being insulted and slighted. It is highly objectionable and it should not be allowed. It is politically motivated and I request you to permit this adjournment motion to be discussed.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Madhav Reddi, this matter is in court. Therefore, it is *sub judice* we cannot discuss a *sub judice*

matter..

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO (Vijayawada): There is no substance in
the case at all. It is politically motivated.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Because this
matter is in court, I cannot allow it to be
discussed here. We cannot discuss a matter
which is *sub judice*.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever it
is, we cannot take up this matter for
adjournment, because the matter is in court.
It is *sub judice*. We cannot discuss it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY
(Nalgonda): It is politically motivated.
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI V.TULSIRAM (Nagar Kurnool):
This is all a false case. Can it be termed
proper to harass a man by fabricating false
case against him?

[*English*]

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.
I gave my ruling. That is all. Shri Jaipal
Reddy.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY
(Mahbubnagar): I wish to draw the attention
of the Home Minister of India to the
disturbing news that ten CRPF jawans were
killed in Manipur. Sir, it is necessary for the
Home Minister of India to come forth with a

statement. (*Interruptions*) In Manipur, ten
persons belonging to CRPF have been
ambushed and killed, and money was also
taken away. These jawans belonging to
CRPF have been killed. I request the Home
Minister of India to make a statement
thereof.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot
take it up as an adjournment motion. If you
give it in some other form, we will see.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri
Kolandaivelu.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr.Tewary,
yesterday I started from that side. Today I
am starting from this side.

Shri Kolandaivelu

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobi-
chttipalayam): I have given a notice of
privilege against the hon. Member, Mr.Jaipal
Reddy. On 17.4.88 in "The Indian
Express"...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
I am on a point of order on this. This is a
question of privilege. Please listen to me...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him first
say.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: When we
raise some questions of privilege, you do not
allow us to have our say. There should be
some uniformity of procedure.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not
allowed him to make any statement. I have
never given my ruling whether it is admitted

or not. He is just raising.

SHRIDINESH GOSWAMI: Let that be a proceeding that in future on the matter of admission you will hear us. What I am saying is that there should be some uniformity of procedure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so many cases where Members raise privilege issues against other Members. What is the new thing here? We are not discussing the merits and de-merits of this case.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I have given a notice of privilege with regard to the press statement made by Mr. Jaipal Reddy about the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Bofors.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow. I am not allowing...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want any statement. I am not allowing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Since he has referred to my name, I am entitled to give a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want any clarification.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Let him deny the statement made in the press. I am a member of this Committee. *(Interruptions)***

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I raised an objection but still you permitted him. Now you must permit Jaipal Reddy also... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He has referred to Mr. Jaipal Reddy's statement. Therefore, even to decide whether there is a *prim facie* case, just as you have allowed him to make a statement, Mr. Jaipal Reddy must be allowed to make a statement.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: You overruled my objection and allowed Mr. Kolandaivelu. Now you must permit Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing even Mr. Kolandaivelu's statement to go on record.

SHRIDINESH GOSWAMI: It has gone on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has raised important issues. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. I am expunging it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I raised preliminary objection. You have overruled and allowed him. Now, you cannot expunge it... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing Mr. Kolandaivelu's statement to go on record. I thought he was saying some other thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You must allow Mr. Jaipal Reddy also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the use of allowing both of them when I am expunging even Mr. Kolandaivelu's statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Under what rules have you expunged? Your power of expunction is only if it is unparliamentary ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIS.JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: My point of order is that Mr.Kolandaivelu has tabled a notice of privilege motion against me. He has also made certain allegations and he has referred to a statement I made. How you say that it has been expunged... *(Interruptions)*

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing his statement. What he has said, I am not allowing. That is all...

(Interruptions)

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a very important Committee, Sir..... *(Interruptions)*

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr.Jaipal Reddy, listen to me first and then you speak. You are telling that he has made some allegations...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: No. He has made some statement.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kolandaivelu also says that what you have said is same allegation..

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen

to me. Now I am telling that whatever Mr.Kolandaivelu has said as an allegation, I am not allowing, because it involves some allegation against some Member. I am not allowing it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, it is not an allegation against a Member. He has issued a Press statement and I rely upon the Press statement... *(Interruptions)***.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: I am standing by my statement, Sir. Since Mr.Kolandaivelu has had his say in the matter before you considered the question, you must allow me also to have my say....*(Interruptions)*.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both of you I am not allowing.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Otherwise my case will go by default.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both of you I am not allowing ...

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want any explanation from you. I am not allowing even what Mr.Kolandaivelu has said...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Sir, today the Election Commission has announced the dates for the by-elections. This being the Ramzan month, it is an injury to the feeling of lakhs of Muslims in this country... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): I want to say that the by-elections which...

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): This is the month of 'Ramzan Shareef'. How the canvassing for elections will be done? Above all, it is the question of the prestige of 'Ramzan'. What is the harm in extending the elections by another 15 days?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Election Commission has decided it. It is an independent body.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: We do not ask for cancellation but we are asking for extending the by-elections by 15 days.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Since this is the month of Ramzan therefore, these by-elections should be extended by a fortnight. Otherwise, it will be considered that a conspiracy has been hatched to deprive the Muslim of casting their votes.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Election Commission can only decide it... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Yes, it is true. It has been done intentionally so as to deprive muslims of casting their votes. So extend it by a fortnight.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already expressed your point of view regarding this matter. Anyhow, the Election commission has to fix up the dates.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Let the Home Minister reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Let the Home Minister reply whether they want Muslim votes or not?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already you have expressed your feelings, leave it now. How can the Home Minister can make a statement on this? No, he cannot make a statement now here. Only the Election Commission has to decide the dates. Already you have expressed your feelings. Now leave it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Every now and then, our feelings are hurt. Knowingly fully well that this is a Ramzan's month. The election date has been fixed in this very month. Let the hon. Home Minister reply. Why does not he reply?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, they have made a concrete suggestion. It is true that the Election Commission has to announce the dates. But they would like to know what is the reaction of the Home Minister so that he can make a recommendation to the Election Commission. Why don't you ask the Home Minister?... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Please ask the Home Minister Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I cannot ask him... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When you are raising this kind of point I cannot ask any Minister to make a statement. I have never done like that and I shall not do also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Home Minister, why don't you reply? *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, the hon. Professor Madhu Dandavate has asked for the reaction. He is a seasoned parliamentarian. He should know that we don't interfere with the functioning of the Chief Election Commissioner. But it is unheard of that ever the elections were held during Ramzan. But the feelings of the hon. Members I can convey to the Chief Election Commissioner.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said the same thing. You can convey their feelings to the Election commissioner. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: You are holding elections in the month of Ramzan. It means that you do not want Muslim votes. The hon. Home Minister may please reply to it... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: When you do not want our votes, their how can we caste it. You are holding elections in the month of Ramzan. You please make a recommendation for advancement of these elections by 15 days.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH: I am sorry, we cannot

give directions to the Chief Election Commission. I can convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the Chief Election commissioner. But it is also a fact that the State Governments concerned did point out this thing to the Chief Election Commissioner before this order was passed. I will convey the feelings of this august House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you can convey it to the Chief Election Commissioner.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot. How can I convey it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr. Ajay Mushran.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, I have asked for Half-an-Hour discussion on non-implementation of the High-Powered Committee's recommendations for the welfare of the ex-servicemen. Every time we ask a question. But it goes away by default.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can decide late on regarding that. You want Half-an-Hour discussion on that...?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will see. I will go through your request.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also wanted to raise the same matter which I have already discussed and the hon. Home Minister has also given the assurance on it.

PROF.K.K.TIWARI (Buxar): Sir, at long last, you have found time for me. I thank you, Sir. It is a very serious matter that I am going to raise today. Sir, the ruinous war involving Iran and Iraq which was a localized war is now threatening to turn into world war. American war ships have destroyed oil terminals of Iran and Americans have declared that they will launch an all-out assault on Iran. In the meantime, another super-power, Soviet Russia, has warned America to refrain from this step. Therefore, now it is going to be a confrontation between super-powers and it may turn into a world war. Therefore, since the Minister of External Affairs is going to reply to the debate today, I would like a positive response to this dangerous development in this region. Therefore, I would request you to direct the Government to respond to this in a positive manner.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot direct. I think they will take care of your point. I think in their reply, they will consider it.

PROF.P.J.KURIEN (Idukki): I want to bring to the kind notice of the Home Minister through you a very serious matter of concern to all the people of my constituency and the people of Kerala that a advocate...

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already you have raised this point. The Minister also replied to it yesterday, I think. Why once again raise it?

(Interruptions)

PROF.P.J.KURIEN: An advocate in my constituency has been murdered. **

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. I cannot allow it.

(Interruptions)

PROF.P.J.KURIEN: The person concerned should be prosecuted.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can't allow this.

(Interruptions)

PROF.P.J.KURIEN: Sir, it is affecting my constituency. The murder was committed.**

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can't allow it. already yesterday, the Minister has replied to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA S.DE0 (Parvathipuram): Sir, I am on a point of order. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like you to hear me carefully before you give your ruling. Sir, regarding the privilege...

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already gave the Ruling, I can't allow.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): How can it be done? Rules are being violated I, therefore, would like to request the hon. Home Minister to postpone the elections of Metropolitan Council for the time being and to give statement today in this regard... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V.SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the Government of India is resorting to dubious means to destabilise the elected Government in Hyderabad. They are instituting false cases against the Chief Minister, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot do anything. I have told you already. Now, Papers Laid on the Table.

At this stage, Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members left the House.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Programme Implementation for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGT): I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for 1988-89. [Placed in library. See No. LT 5922/88].
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of programme Implementation for 1988-89. [Placed in library. See No. LT 5923/88].

Detailed Demands for Grants of Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space for 1988-89. Annual Report and Review on the Working of Indian Association for Cultivations of Science, Calcutta for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1988-89. [Placed in library. See No. LT 5924/88]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space for 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT 5925/88]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in library. See No. LT 5926/88]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Kendriya Bhandar, the Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi for 1986-87 and Notifications under All India Service Act 1951

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, on behalf of

Shri Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the
Table—

12.22 hrs.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Bhandar, (the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Bhandar (the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited), New Delhi for the year 1986-87. [Placed in library. See No. LT 5927/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No.G.S.R.432 (E), in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1988.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1988, published in Notification No.G.S.R.433 (E), in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1988. [Placed in library. See No. LT 5928/88]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*English*]

Fifty-first Report

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.22 1/2 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Sixtieth Report and Minutes

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri): I beg to present the Sixtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways—Passenger Amenities and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[*English*]

Fortieth Report

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I beg to present the Fortieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Ac-

[Sh. Vakkom Purushothaman]
tion Taken By Government on the
recommendations contained in their
Twenty-fourth Report on Air India — Agency
System and Passenger Services.

[English]

SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO
(Parvathipuram): Sir, I am on a point of
order.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already I
have given my ruling. Now, Matters under
Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already I told
you, I gave my Ruling on your point of order.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub
Nagar): What Ruling?

(Interruptions)

Mr.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not
allowed both the statements.

SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA S.DEO:
I am on a point of order. You please listen to
me before you rule me out. I am on a point of
order. under Rule 376. Sir, after ruling out
the objections...

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to tell
you, I have not allowed anything.

SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA S.DEO:
Please listen to me before you say. I will
abide by your decision. After ruling out the
objections raised by Mr.Dinesh Goswami,
you permitted Mr. Kolandeivelu to make a

submission. Sir, having allowed him, nothing
can be expunged unless he has said
something unparliamentary. (Interrup-
tions)**

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Any
allegation which the Members are making I
can't allow.

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no
point of order.

SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA S.DEO:
There is a lot of substance in this privilege
motion. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): How can you expunge it? Under
what rule you are expunging.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many times
the Presiding officers have expunged many
things. First of all what he has said is not in
order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You
tell us why it is not in order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
You overruled my objections and allowed
him.

SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA S.DEO:
What is not in order? (Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Any remarks
regarding the Parliamentary Committee and
also any allegations, I am not allowing. That
is why, nothing will go on record.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: He spoke
after obtaining your permission.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
How can you expunge it?

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: First I heard what he said. Then I told, I cannot allow. That is all. You know the convention what we are doing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichethiyalayam): I am a Member of the Committee too.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raypur): He referred to Mr. Jaipal Reddy's statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Professor, he has given a privilege notice for discussion. But before admitting it, I cannot allow it to be discussed. First in order to know what is the privilege motion, I asked him. Then, I told, because it involves some other Member also, I cannot allow at this stage. That is why, I said, I cannot allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Then, a point of order arising out of what you have said. There is a rule that if anybody in his speech quotes any statement, in that case, we can even demand that it should be laid on the Table of the House. If the Member is available, instead of his laying on the Table, he himself can speak and say what the statement was. He has quoted the statement of Mr. Jaipal Reddy. I have the right to demand what the statement is. We would like to know that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On my ruling, I cannot allow a point of order. I do not want further discussion on my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Already I have given my ruling. He

gave only privilege notice. He wanted to raise certain matter. I never admitted the privilege motion.

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why, whatever he has stated regarding that, I am not allowing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In his submission, he has quoted the statement. We would like to know what is the statement.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will you listen to my point of order? When Mr.Kolandaivelu stood up, I raised this objection that you cannot permit Mr.Kolandaivelu to have his say, because under the rules, before consideration, it should not be done. You over-ruled that objection. You permitted Mr.Kolandaivelu to say and under the rules of procedure, you have no right to expunge what has gone on record. While considering this privilege notice, what is before you, either consciously if it is on record or sub-consciously, even if it is not on record, whatever Mr.Kolandaivelu said, for proper judgement, you must allow Mr.Jaipal Reddy to have his say. Otherwise the proceedings would be vitiated. *(Interruptions)*

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the Members know what is happening after 12 O'clock before we take up the other items. Every Member used to make certain submission in the name of point of order, because there is no provision for discussing any matter. But still some Members make certain submissions. This is the custom that we are following. At that time, I do not know what he is going to say. I do not know.

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this case, I did not know what he was going to say. He

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
never said in the beginning it was
regarding...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: At that time,
I raised a point of order but you over-ruled it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is left to the
Chair whether to admit or not. At that time,
sometimes, if it is not according to the rules,
I do not allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please leave
it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal
Reddy. I never allowed you. I never allowed
what you said.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Please
read the rules and come. Without the
permission of the Chair, nothing can be said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the
Chair goes through the proceedings,
sometimes the Chair expunges certain
portions. At that time, you cannot ask, why it
is expunged. It is left to the Chair whether to
admit or not. It is for the Chair to decide. It is
left to the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You kindly
permit me. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not
allowing. You also said something regarding
that. I am not allowing both of you regarding
this matter.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

How can you expunge it? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said
about the functioning of the Parliamentary
Committee and also about a Member—I do
not want that thing to go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: No
allegation has been made. He said
something. You have also to act according to
the rules. What has he said? You have to
explain it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I stand by
every word of the statement I made.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: He is
accepting the statement made in the press.
You send it to the Privilege Committee then.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want
to discuss this matter here. I do not want to
discuss further. It is simple. I do not want to
discuss it here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Why not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so
many other things to discuss.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not
allowing him also. Why are you insisting?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I told you I am
not allowing him also. If I allow him, you could
raise your point also. But I am not allowing
both of you.

12.31 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*[Translation]***(I) Need to Take Steps to Promote Tourism**

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, tourism is an industry, but in our country it has not been given the attention it deserves despite the fact that there is a great potential of tourism in our country. Although India is rich in natural beauty, temples with artistic grandeur, historical buildings, gay festivals and adventurous journeys, yet its share in World Tourism amounts to merely 0.40 per cent. Except some developing countries, even our small neighbouring countries like Singapore, Hongkong, Thailand, Taiwan and Japan have surpassed India in the field of Tourism.

It is due to indifference towards this industry that we attract lesser number of tourists. We have very few travel agents, exhibitions and film shows in foreign countries. Due to lack of adequate publicity, even today the foreigners have the impression that India is a poor and backward country.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that in order to attract foreign tourists in our country, the Information Centres in our embassies in foreign countries should function more actively and effectively.

Arrangements should be made to ensure that tourists are able to see our country in the shortest possible time in a more convenient way. For this purpose, the tourist spots should be linked with Air Service.

The tourists spots should be beautified. The Lake Jheel in Kashmir, Vivekanand

Rock in Kanya Kumari, ruins of Virawaj temple and Sunderban in Assam are losing their glamor due to lack of proper attention to them. The colourful Rajasthan, where the brave women with their valour and courage made an indelible impression on the mind of the people, has all along been a centre of attraction for tourists. The historical land of Chittorgarh, which reminds us about serene music of Meera supreme sacrifice of Padmini, Rana Pratap's unflinching love for freedom and the great sacrifice of Panna Dhai has been totally neglected. If the Government try to develop and beautify these tourist centres, a pretty good amount of foreign exchange can be earned through these centres.

*[English]***(ii) Need to Enact a Law Making Obligatory for Elected Representatives to File their Property Returns from Time to Time**

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Democracy is by far the best of the political systems in the world. Ours is the largest democracy and we feel proud of it. Democracy which is of the people, for the people and by the people has to be nurtured properly. It cannot thrive much less prosper without abundant love and respect of people in general for it. But it is observed that rampant and ever — increasing corruption in different spheres together with indifferent and apathetic attitude of our bureaucracy towards the common man lead to the erosion of faith, love and respect of people in democracy. This is a dangerous trend and has got to be contained. Peoples' representatives have a significant role to play in this regard. They cannot perhaps effectively play their role unless the life they lead is simple and clean and appears to the people to be so. In this context, it ought to be obligatory on the part of all elected representatives to file from time to time their property statements.

[Sh. Sriballay Panigrahi]

Government should ensure this through suitable legislation.

[Translation]

(iii) Need for Regular Power Supply to Farmers of Delhi

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now-a-days, the farmers are reaping the crops and collecting them in the barn. But threshers cannot function without electricity. Last year, the farmers got round the clock supply of power due to which the grains were sold in the market before the onset of monsoon and wheat was thus protected from absorbing moisture. Threshing requires round the clock supply of power. Therefore, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking should ensure that power supply is not disrupted during the harvesting period. If due to some reason some faults develop in the power supply system, it should be rectified immediately and electricians and helpers should be sent from the nearest complaint office for this purpose so that farmers could not sit idle. If extra hands are required for it, they should be provided by making fresh appointment, so that the crops are not damaged and farmers could bring it in their houses.

(iv) Demand for an Oil Refining in Bina-Agasaud Region of Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bina Agasaud region in district Sagar in Madhya Pradesh is a very backward area because no big industry is located here. In order to remove the backwardness of this region, it is essential to set up the proposed oil refinery in the area. The area is suitable for it in all respects because from the security point of view, this place is centrally located and well

connected with rail heads. Apart from that, the availability of water is in abundance and rockyland and absence of forests in the area make this region very appropriate for the setting up of a refinery. There is no shortage of labourers as well. Moreover, as no refinery is located around a radius of a pretty long distance, the proposed refinery should be set up in Bina Agasaud region. In order to ensure that this refinery is set up here, a large number of people are about to launch an agitation for this purpose. On behalf of the people, it is my serious demand that a decision to set up the proposed oil refinery in Bina Agasaud region of Sagar district should be taken at the earliest.

(v) Need to Construct a Railway Bridge at Buri Gandak in Gopalganj

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the districts of Gopalganj, West Champaran and Sevan in Bihar, have been the place of birth and the field of activity of great personalities of this country. The district of Sevan is the birth place of the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the great freedom fighter, Shri Mazhar-ul-Haq was also born here. Mahatma Gandhi started his indigo movement from Mitaha in West Champaran district and he made Gopalganj as his centre of activity. But today people are forgetting the sacrifices made by these personalities because there are no memorials of these great personalities there.

Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister of Railways to get the following action undertaken so that the new generation can follow the path shown by noble sons of the country.

(1) A railway bridge should be constructed on Buri Gandak river at Gopalganj and a new railway line should be laid to connect Gopalganj with the border district of

West Champaran. This bridge should be named 'Gandhi Pul'.

(2) Status of Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haq, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mahatma Gandhi should be installed at Siwan Railway station, Jiradei Railway station, Gopalganj and Betia Railway stations respectively.

Therefore, I want to request the Ministry of Railways to take early action on the aforesaid suggestions.

(vi) Construction of a Road Bridge over Kamla-Balan River near Rasiyari Village in Bihar

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a pocket of area lying between Kamala Balan and Kosi rivers in North Bihar, which has not yet tasted the fruits of independence. About 10 lakhs persons live in the area surrounded by these two rivers. But no communication facilities are available there. Same is the case with powerful irrigation facilities. There is neither any dam nor the river.

It is a matter of regret that despite persistent demands made by a population of 10 lakhs people of the area to construct a bridge on Kamala-Balan river near Rasiyari village, neither the Central Government nor the Bihar Government is paying any heed to it. This is a flood-prone area and as it is surrounded by rivers from both sides and in absence of a road bridge on the rivers, a large number of human beings and animals perish there every year due to floods. A road-bridge can provide a way to the lakhs of people and cattle to shift to safer places during the time of floods. Alongwith it, it is absolutely essential to construct bridges at Hathorighat, Barigahi Ghat, Raj Ghat and Larkaghat on Kareh and Bagmati rivers to mitigate the sufferings of crores of people for which there is a long outstanding demands of the people.

Therefore, I will urge the Central Government to get a road-bridge constructed over Kamala-Balan river near Rasiyari village at the earliest and also Hathorighat, Wariaghat, Rajghat, Larkaghat bridges over Kareh and Bagmati rivers so that the misery of crores of people is mitigated and the people feel that Government is also connected about the backward areas and is paying attention to its welfare.

(vii) Need to Give Financial Assistance to Farmers of Uttar Pradesh Affected by Hailstorms

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Last year, the ever worst drought of the century gripped many parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh. The joint efforts of the Government and the farmers certainly helped in reducing the impact of drought as a result of which, the farmers made untiring efforts to produce a good rabi crop consisting of wheat, pulses, mustard seeds etc. and their efforts were showing positive results to some extent. But it is very unfortunate that the farmers who had just managed to overcome one calamity, were again in the grip of another and all their efforts proved futile. More than 34 districts of Uttar Pradesh, consisting of more than 10,000 villages were affected by hailstorm which occurred in March and it included 200 villages of Kanpur as well. Standing crops worth crores of rupees were damaged. The financial position of several small and marginal farmers has become miserable on account of it. All their hardwork have become futile and their investments in agriculture have also gone waste.

Therefore, I want to request the Government to get those areas of Kanpur and other parts of Uttar Pradesh surveyed immediately which have been recently affected by hailstorm and to stop the collection of taxes at once and to provide financial assistance to the farmers so that their frustration and

[Sh. Jagdish Awasthi]
disappointment is removed.

[English]

(viii) **Need to Extend the Scheme for
Providing Subsidised
Foodgrains in Sikkim to All In-
cluding Non Tribals**

SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI (Sikkim):
Sir, Sikkim is a small backward State. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, subsidised foodgrains are being distributed to tribal population in the State, the objective being alleviation of poverty. In Sikkim, poverty pervades the rural mass. The State Government has, therefore, proposed to the Union Government that the Centrally sponsored scheme of providing subsidised foodgrains be extended to the entire population of about three and a half lakhs. The present arrangement of covering only tribals in such a backward State would only lead to heartburning and a feeling of neglect among the non-tribal who in Sikkim are as poor and backward as their tribal brethren. One can hardly draw a line between these two segments of the population in the State. Also in Sikkim, the tribals having been scattered all over the State, the present scheme of picking one and leaving another just on the basis of tribal and non-tribal would hardly meet the ends of justice, fairplay and equality, leave aside human consideration. I would, therefore, earnestly request the Union Government to view this aspect sympathetically and extend this scheme of providing subsidised foodgrains to all the poor people of Sikkim.

12.45 hrs.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89 —
CONTD.

Ministry of External Affairs—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Saifuddin Ahmed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED (Mangal-dai): Sir, for a long time, we are pursuing a wrong foreign policy specially with USA and Pakistan. In the Annual Report External Affairs Ministry reported about the increased confidence in bilateral ties with USA to avoid popular....(*Interruptions*)

America is also trying to be fool us by declaring that both India and Pakistan are friendly countries. In order to divert our mind from the act of arming Pakistan with most sophisticated weapons like AWACS, India is offered licence for super-computers. But these super powers know fully well and also from the Pakistan Scientists own declaration and from other sources that Pakistan is proceeding with great speed the nuclear weapon oriented programme aiming only against India. And yet USA is arming Pakistan with sophisticated and huge weaponry. America knows fully well that supply of sophisticated weapons to Afghan Mujahideen are coming through Pakistan to arm extremists. But yet USA is determined to continue supply of sophisticated arms to the Mujahideens even after the withdrawal of Russian Army from Afghanistan.

Huge arms supply to Pakistan by the USA is defended in different times at different places. Sometimes, they say that it is

supplied as a reward for helping Mujahideens in Afghanistan. Again they say that they are helping Pakistan only to give defence against Russia. These are lame excuses. All these weapons are supplied only against India because they want that there should be destabilisation in India.

For all these grave things, our Government is not paying great care to solve it. Now also, our Government is contending by making some statement before the reporters. But no effective and diplomatic action is taken up. Nothing is done to create world-wide action against it. Thus, at the time of the signing of the Geneva Accord, our Government tried to talk to Pakistan President. The aim and object of that move is not yet revealed. But that was a cut threat move which was known to all.

The causes of this failure of our Government are manifold. The first is that our Government does not like to discuss important and serious matters with the opposition leaders because Government thinks that opposition always misleads the country and the Government.

Regarding the propaganda machinery, our Government is very strong inside the country but diplomatic activities outside the country is very very poor and, therefore, Government totally failed to create world opinion against the evil designs of Pakistan with the help of USA.

Therefore, I would like to suggest that our relationship with these two countries demand reconsideration. And our diplomaticities with them should be re-considered again. At the present stage, we should cut off our diplomatic relationship with Pakistan.

With this, I oppose the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry and support the Cut Motions.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): At the outset I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

I want to place on record the basic policy that was enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. During that period in the debate Acharia Kripalani said India will have a common foreign policy and will have united front in the area of foreign policy. That policy remains valid and everyday it is bring established that that policy is going from success to success. The recent INF treaty is a story of success of our foreign policy. I congratulate the Prime Minister for his initiative to help the process of signing the INF treaty.

I would only like to bring to the notice of the Foreign Minister the new changes that have taken place. The changes are that after the Iranian revolution, the wave of fundamentalism, has almost shaken all the countries of south east and south west Asia. The forces, those who stand for secularism, are under strain. The Government of India must take note of it.

Pakistan is now implementing the Shariat Law. It was never before; Jinnah never conceived that Pakistan will be a theocrat and that the medieval culture will be brought in. However, that is a sad fact. It has its own impact on us also.

Bangladesh is going Islam. Everybody knows that Bangladesh is now closer to China, Pakistan and USA. China has built up one Chinese Division inside Bangladesh. China is supervising one ordnance factory in Bangladesh. So, they are coming closer although they have forgotten the story that Bangladesh's entry was resisted by China in the UN. This is one part of the story that must be taken note of.

So far as China is concerned, our problems are well known. For years a series of

[Sh. Brajamohanmohanty]
negotiations have taken place. It is neither here nor there. I don't want to disclose the deliberations of the Consultative Committee; but the fact remains that absolutely no light has come out of these negotiations. On the contrary again they have intruded into a particular part of Arunachal Pradesh. It is definitely a distressing situation for us. In spite of our diplomatic operations they have not responded to our request and they have continued to occupy it.

China is selling missiles not only to Iran; but also to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Pakistan and China are in certain matters together. So far as Pakistan and China is concerned, one analysis is that China is not setting the border dispute simply to create an atmosphere of strength for Pakistan. That is why this combination is a dangerous signal for Indian security and for India's integrity. We must note this.

Another thing we must remember is that China has built up military bases in some African countries. In Tanzania they have missile facility base. In another country they have built up a military base. Now what does it indicate? Does it not indicate that China is expanding militarily and this is against our security considerations.

So far as Gulf Cooperation Council in which six countries are associated individually they have links with each other but collectively they have the closest link with Pakistan and Pakistan is helping them build up air defence system. What is our reaction? You will find in this region we are losing our friends and we are leading to a position of isolation. Let us take Indonesia. What has been the change in Indonesia? Once upon a time they allowed Pakistan to use their bases at the time of Bangladesh war. Now, of course, they have changed that stand. They are no longer pro-Chinese or Pro-Pakistan but all the same one thing we

should not forget. They have changed their basic stand so far as Indian Ocean is concerned. Their stand was the super-powers and those who are not connected with Indian Ocean should vacate. Now they say all powers should have presence there and proportionately. It is a great change. All the same we have now made up our relationship with Indonesia. So far as India-China is concerned what is the problem there. I do not want to repeat. This is the position around. Now I shall come to Pakistan. I would quote Zia's statement in Dubai. He said in an interview:

"Pakistan had no quarrel with India and had been attempting to improve the relationship."

Further he says:

"Prime Minister Junejo had met Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi number of times, I had met him number of times and everytime we meet we find that he is outcoming and we come back very happy and after wards nothing happens."

This is a pretentious statement. It was made for wooing the foreign countries where we have goodwill. This has been done to mislead. Let the Foreign Minister clarify it in his reply.

So far as Siachin glacier is concerned the position we have adopted is that it is watershed. What is the stand of Pakistan. Once upon a time President of Pakistan had said that Siachin is no-mans land. Now they say it is part of Pakistan territory. My submission would be that we have to stick to our water-shed argument. That is a very crucial point for defence of Ladakh. It was reported in the Press that there was a proposal for discussing that dispute at Defence Secretaries level. Unfortunately when initiative was taken from India there was no response from

Pakistan. The Foreign Minister may kindly enlighten about this.

Similarly those hijackers who have been convicted in Pakistan courts since last one year their conviction sentences have not been implemented. Here I would like to draw the attention of the House of the fact that in the Presidential Address it was mentioned that Pakistan is openly helping the smuggling of weaponry to India. My submission would be that now they are giving the fire-cover.

13. 00 hrs

I had raised it once. The leftover weaponry may be sent to the terrorists of Punjab. This is a dangerous situation. They say that they are not involved. Who will believe it?

Now, Pakistan's complaint is why India remained silent for years. Why India intervenes at the phase of settlement? Actually, the problem is that Pakistan wanted to introduce the Durand Line as one of the issues in the Geneva Conference. If the existing Durand Line would have been accepted, that would have given a valid right so far as Pakistan-occupied territory in Kashmir is concerned. They have several kilometres of common boundary with Afghanistan. Fortunately, that was not allowed to be introduced for Pakistan to succeed in its mischievous game.

Sir, the Panthic Committee of the terrorists is meeting in Lahore. Who does not know it? Recently, there was a news that Sikh terrorists have entered into a treaty with Pakistan and they have agreed that the territory of Khalistan will not form any part of Pakistan. Originally, the capital of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was Lahore. Now, they have entered into an agreement with Pakistan. Pakistan is wholeheartedly supporting them, supplying them weaponry and giving them training, etc.

Now the time has come when we must negotiate with Pakistan from a point of strength. Once upon a time, we were thinking in India - even Shri Jayaprakash Narayan about confederation between Pakistan and India. Today, one cannot think of that. We had a common culture. We had a common way of life. Today, we have been so much alienated that there cannot be a talk of any common establishment either of confederation or some sort of common understanding. That is a very very remote possibility. I am quoting the observations of a reputed writer Dr. Afzal Iqbal, former Pakistan Ambassador. His book *Islamisation of Pakistan* is very eloquent about it. He says:

" They (Pakistanis) do not think of the five thousand years of their history which they shared with their Indian cousins and contributed to a culture which created Gandhara and bequeathed gracious monuments of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro to posterity. Nor is their pride directed to the Mughal legacy for most of the visible symbols of the glory of this period now belong to India that is Bharat. The Muslims of Pakistan, in their anxiety to carve for themselves an image of their own, tend indeed to repudiate their pre-Islamic past. Their history seems to start with the landing in Sind of Mohammad Bin Quasim, the teenage general of Hajjaj bin Yusuf. They tend to identify themselves more with Arabia, the original home of Islam, then with the land of their own birth..."

This is a crisis of culture. I would urge upon the hon. External Affairs Minister that we should always stand for friendship with Pakistan but absolutely without compromising our basic ideals.

So far as our relations with super powers are concerned, we must take note of the changes. So far as USA and the USSR are

[Sh. Brajamohanmohanty]

concerned, their relationship is not that strained as it used to be one or two years earlier. USA is not that strong. USA is not enjoying the predominant position in the international economy. The rate of US Dollar is declining. The stock market is collapsing every day. USA is not in a position to compete with Japan or West Germany.

They want more investment in India. So, naturally they cannot neglect India. It is not that it is at their mercy they are going to transfer high technology. It is not that they are generous with India that they are having some interest to have some collaborations here. We should tell them frankly that their relationship with Pakistan should not be at the cost of their relationship with India and they indulge in any type of agreement with Pakistan or any type of accommodation with Pakistan which will affect our interests. You know that USA Navy and Pakistan Navy have their joint naval exercises and you know that the Indian Ocean is full of hostile ships which number around 100. So, these are the factors.

My last submission would be that the Foreign Minister must take note of the security interest of the country and have the foreign policy within the basic norms to our policy. He must take note of the security orientation of our foreign policy.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, as far as the foreign policy of the Government of India is concerned, the Minister of state reminded us yesterday that this is a policy which has been founded on principles and traditions which are there from the time of achievement of independence, the main architect of which was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and we have been supporting this policy in general throughout this period because we do be-

lieve that in a country like ours, our national interests are best served by this policy of supporting peace, disarmament, non-alignment, anti-colonialism, anti-racism, anti-imperialism and active cooperation with the powers which in this case, it happens to be, as historical experience has shown us, Soviet Union and some socialist countries have steadfastly stood by us and helped us in all possible ways through all the trials and tribulations which we have had to face but this does not mean that within the parameters of this general policy, this overall foreign policy, that there are no weaknesses sometimes and some vacillations and, I think, that it is our duty to point out those. At the moment, I am not going far afield because I have not got much time but I should say that the historical experience which was elaborated here in great detail by Mr. Tiwary, the historical experience of our relations with Pakistan and USA during the last 40 or 41 years is something which we cannot lose sight of and I fully agree broadly with the broad analysis which Mr. Tiwary gave us, of those relations and reminded us as to what had happened at crucial moments in our history, in our dealings with Pakistan and USA and that is why the only thing I wish to point out in this connection is that while we certainly follow the policy of trying to improve our relations with all countries, irrespective of what they may or may not have done to us in the past and we should try to have normal relations with all the countries, nevertheless, we should not, in my opinion, do something which is not quite in keeping with the time-tested principles and traditions of our foreign policy. I am referring here, but briefly, because I propose perhaps to say something more on it when we go to discuss the grants of the Ministry of Defence. But it is very closely inter-connected with the foreign policy and that is why I am mentioning it. That is the question of the new dimension which we are seeking to give to our new policy, namely, to have co-operated with the U.S.A. in defence matters. I do not think Jawaharlal

Nehru over advocated that, ever practised it. I do not think Mrs. Indira Gandhi ever practised or supported it for very simple reasons. Because many times we have found that any type of defence agreements which we seek to have with the U.S.A. not that efforts have not been made but ultimately they break down. They break down for very simple reason that the Americans have got certain very rigid and strict conditions which they like to impose on any country which wants to enter into defence deal or defence co-operation with them. One being that they reserve the right to keep up the flow of defence help or defence aid according to the situation as they see it in a particular country or a particular region. They are not prepared to give guarantees of supplies of spare parts, even of equipments which they supply if they feel that something is happening in that are which is not to their liking. And also in the past they were very much chary about allowing the recipient countries to develop their own independent production facilities of those things which they were trying to acquire. But apart from that, I do feel that this policy is leading to a somewhat contradictory position. If we really believe in all the historical analysis which both Mr. Tewary and to some extent the Minister himself gave yesterday, then I do not think that it is consistent with that to now try to enter into what is described loosely as co-operation in defence matters with the U.S.A. Even if it be only the question of acquiring some equipment or acquiring some new technology even so we must be cautious because in the same breath we are saying, in the same report we are saying and in the same speeches we are saying that these are the people who are behind the Pakistan Military regime. They are the people but for whose active support Pakistan would not be doing all the things which they are doing now including, as everybody says clearly, that we have evidence of their active collusion and complicity and assistance to the terrorists across the border in Punjab. The arms

which have been supplied are all. U.S. arms and the U.S.A. has said, at least the spokesman of U.S.A. has said that even after the Soviet pull-out from Afghanistan, they will continue to supply modern arms to Pakistan. Who is doing all this? It is Pakistan. I hope they do not mind if I say that the regime in Pakistan is not its own master, is not completely its own master. Everybody knows it. At the same time we are now thinking of making a slight shift in our policy in the sense of entering into co-operation in defence matters with the U.S.A. I suggest, Sir, that this is not a policy in the interest of our own security and independence. It is fraught with serious dangers which may land us in great difficulties at times of crisis and we should be extremely cautious about these matters. And I would suggest that we should stick to the old paths which we have followed. I am not advocating that you should never go to any other country or any other power for any help in the matters of defence equipment and technology other than the Soviet Union. This is not my case at all.

But, here is a specific instance and we know what these arms are meant for, what they are being used for, what they are being stock-piled for. We can see what the U.S.A. is doing everyday in different parts of the world. They have proposed up Israel in another part of the world. Everybody knows it. And after killing the high official of the P.L.O., the second in command to Yassar Arafat the other day in Tunis, I am surprised to find the official spokesman of the Israeli Government openly boasting and bragging and saying, "Yes, we have organised this killing and if it is necessary, we shall have some more people killed also.

A special commando force which was special trained was sent across the Mediterranean to Tunis. They landed secretly at night by boats which had been provided beforehand, and wearing certain uniforms as a kind of disguise, they broke into his

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

house and killed him in front of his wife, shooting about 70 to 75 bullets. They do not try to hide it. They do not try to deny their complicity. They are saying openly, "Yes, we have done it"

These are the kind of people with whom you want to deal. We know their complicity with the South African racist regime. Though they condemn the killings of the Palestine leaders and Palestine fighters in the Occupied Territory, we should not forget the recent brutal killing, the deliberate assassination of Mrs. Dulcie September in Paris, who was the representative of the African National Congress. She was shot down brutally at the door of her office. All these things are organised. These are forms of state terrorism which have been employed against Liberation Movements. And with what face, with what credibility, can we tell the world that we want to enter into some kind of defence cooperation now with this Super Power, the USA? I would strongly advise the Government against it. It is upto them to decide. In the eyes of the majority of our friends abroad, with whom we have had the closest relations and still have, and whom we consider our friends and allies in a common cause, this move will not do any good to our image. And it is better from the point of view of our own future security and our interests, to get out of it and not to embroil ourselves further into it.

We have also seen what is happening in the Indian Ocean to which a reference has been made yesterday here also. Since the 1971 declaration of the United Nations that the Indian Ocean should be made into a zone of peace by a concerted attempt by all the littoral countries plus the USA plus the USSR whose ships and navies are using this ocean by getting together and working out an agreement by which a sort of demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean can take place, to this date, this move has been systematically

scuttled by no other country than the USA. UK also is there, but it is more so by the USA. They are at all costs preventing this conference from being held. Three or four days ago, they have repeated their performance in the United Nations Security Council, refusing to have any such conference or even a preparatory committee for the conference. Meanwhile what is happening? The number of naval vessels and the number of bases in the Indian Ocean is proliferating all the time. Perhaps our Government has come to realise that this vision of the Indian Ocean as a demilitarised zone of peace is more or less a Utopia. Therefore, I find that this time in our defence arrangements, much more emphasis is being placed on the strengthening and development of our navy. Of course, it does not strictly come under 'foreign policy', yet I mentioned it. I think they made this arrangement so that it becomes really what is called a 'Blue Water Force'. We want to have a third aircraft carrier, we have bought a nuclear powered submarine for training purposes, and we have invested in some anti-submarine special type of heavy aircraft. So, we are developing our navy. That means the proliferation which is going on does not exclude us and we are part of it also. It must be because the Government feels that there is not much possibility of having agreement on a zone of peace at all.

Sir, I find this from the Jane's Defence Weekly which is considered to be quite a reliable and authoritative journal. It is pointed out in this journal just now that a top secret intelligence base is being built at Geraldton, West Australia, which is capable of monitoring the military communications over the Indian Ocean, particularly those emanating from India and Indonesia. The information obtained by this intelligence base, says Jane's Weekly, would be part of a reciprocal exchange with the US systems, in conjunction with the United States Systems. Well, obviously, that information, if it is monitored by the US systems, would be

passed on to all the friends of the USA, including Pakistan and others.

13.20 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

So, the militarisation of the ocean is going on. There is not much reference to it here. I said it last year also. Should our Government not think of taking some new type of initiative regarding this Indian Ocean? It will become an area of great danger and menace to us, otherwise. We took some action in Sri Lanka for other reasons, but that was also something which is very closely linked up with the Indian Ocean question. But if it is not possible to have a Conference in the United Nations, under the aegis of the United Nations due to this constant, obstruction, by the USA and UK, what about other littoral countries stretching from Madagascar in the West right upto West Australia, I should say in the East. It is a strange thing. But now-a-days, as I recently found when I was there, the West Australians do not consider themselves to be people of the Pacific Ocean, but they consider to be the Indian Ocean People, because West Australia looks out towards the Indian Ocean. They were also amenable to the idea that why not littoral countries of this region try to come together if the USA or UK and others do not want to co-operate? That is their look out. But the interests of the littoral countries, their security is at stake. They should consider whether some other possible move can be undertaken in which these countries can get together, even if it is not a formal United Nations Conference, and try to work out some principles and some broad guidelines which would assist the de-militarisation of this Ocean and then stand on those principles and let world public opinion decide. I think only India can take this initiative. Only India has the prestige and understanding in this area to take such an initiative.

Another crisis has erupted in the Gulf. I cannot say anything about it because it is just a recent happening of two days. I hope in the end, when we get the Government reply, they would cover this point also. They have not expressed my concern so far. The Gulf situation to my mind, if it is not controlled, might lead to unimaginable consequences. Now, the great power involvement in the Gulf conflict is looming very realistically on the horizon. The Americans have attacked the Iranian oil platforms and vessels, They sunk some of them and threatened further action.

Mr. Shevaradnadze, the old friend of Mr. Natwar Singh, speaking on behalf of his Government has issued a warning to the USA, that if they step up their Naval and military activities in the Gulf, then the USSR also will not sit quiet and just watch. What does it mean? The Gulf is an area of great concern to us also. I should like to have from the Government, at least an expression of some concern over what is happening in the Gulf, where a large number of Naval vessels are concentrated already and now it needs only a slight spark to set off a big conflagration which would have very very grave consequences. The effect of it we would feel also because it is after all a prime oil producing area of the world.

One word about Sri Lanka. I really do not know, the people of this country, irrespective of the parties or differing opinion are certainly very much concerned about the fact that these hostilities in Sri Lanka are continuing seemingly without any end. There seems to be no doubt and no use trying to hide it now that when the IPKF was sent there, they were not fully equipped with the kind of intelligence that they should have had—whether it was a military intelligence or other intelligence, but I feel they were let down. Neither they knew nor they were given information about what type of arms and equipment the LTTE have, nor adequate

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

information about the training and fighting capabilities of the LTTE, nor about the extent of support and sympathy, I would say rather, the support which the LTTE does enjoy among the local Tamil population there. It is a fact now. Everybody knows it. Our own Brigadier or Maj.Gen.Pandey is on record. He issued a statement admitting the fact that the local people are behind the LTTE boys. They consider them to be the people who have been trying to protect them in that earlier period when the Sri Lankan Army and Air Force were trying to annihilate them. This combination of circumstances put our IPKF people in some difficulties, I think, in the beginning and certainly we never visualized at that stage that so many troops would have to be committed eventually to this operation. I do not know whether in any previous armed conflict in which India has taken part, we have ever had to send so many troops out to a foreign country; certainly not in Bangladesh in 1971, as we have had to do here, now. Some papers say 15 brigades- I do not know; it may be 15 brigades more or less; anyway, quite a massive show of military force.

Nobody in this country wants this fighting to continue indefinitely. Either the Government should tell us that we have broken the back of the LTTE, and now it is only a question of days before they are compelled to stop fighting and surrender. So, I do not think that it is a very pleasant prospect at all, because after all the prime duty for which we went there was to get LTTE to surrender its weapons, its arms and thereby stop the fighting and create a situation which would pave the way for the other parts of the Accord, viz. the Constitutional amendments, the setting up of provincial councils, the devolution of powers to the future provincial which would be autonomous for the North, and then the elections. It was a kind of package deal, that the Accord as a whole would normalize the situation eventually,

restore peace and also assure to the Tamils in the North the kind of autonomous rights which they were yearning for, within a united Sri Lanka. But the fighting does not stop. How can the other measures be taken at all, though I must say that I do not think President Jayawardane has kept his part of the bargain? I would like to know a little more about it. It seems to us from Press reports that president Jayawardane's commitments under the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord have also only been partly fulfilled; and he is not also very eager so far, to ensure the kind of devolution of powers, and the assurance that there would be one composite provincial council of the North and the East, to which the powers would be given, that there would be a general amnesty for all political prisoners. Without these, how can we hope to restore any normalcy or peace there, I do not know. What is the position, I would like to know because the situation seems to be like some sort of a morass, a quagmire in which we have got stuck. I do not support those people who go on accusing and abusing the Government for what they call some kind of an adventurist military attack on Sri Lanka. At that time, under the circumstances, I think this Accord was the best that could have been done. But its implementation has run into severe difficulties. Who is responsible for that?

The LTTE, I am told, is willing now to surrender its arms-Mr. Natwar Singh will be able to clarify this-but not all its arms. The LTTE boys are saying: 'We cannot possibly surrender all our arms, because we do not know what is going to happen in the future. Suppose we surrender all our arms, and at one stage the IPKF is pulled out from Sri Lanka; then what is going to happen; who is going to protect our people in the North? Therefore, we are prepared to come to a negotiated settlement; not that we are not prepared to surrender any arms. We are prepared to surrender; but let there be some settlement, some understanding. Give us

some assurance of what will happen in the future because they have no confidence whatsoever in President Jayawardane. Understandably so, I should think.

There is a great wave of Sinhala chauvinism in the South the JVP has come up and started killing people right and left and has assassinated even a person like Kumara Natunga who was such a popular figure in Sri Lanka. He is not a Tamil, but he is a Sinhala who stood for the unity of the Tamils and the Sinhala people; who was fighting for the unity of the Sinhala and the Tamil people and who was fighting for the rights of the Tamil people in the North; and whose funeral was attended- I don't know- by some five lakh people in Colombo, which is an unprecedented thing. This JVP terrorists organisation in the South with whom we don't have to deal yet; it is not our job under the Accord, the IPKF is not fighting to tackle the JVP. But who will deal with them? I do not know. Is Shri Jayawardane capable of dealing with them? So, what is going to happen we are not able to understand. I think it is in the best interest of our country that we should leave no effort unfulfilled to try to see that this fighting is brought to a stop by some agreement and negotiations. In the long run, as we are seeing in so many countries, it is always counter productive to have your army in a foreign country for too long. So many examples, recent examples, we are quoting here every day about other countries. It causes so many complications and problems if it becomes too much prolonged; and I do not like our Indian jawans to be exposed to that kind of a situation where they are among a foreign population of which one part considers that they are spending all their time trying to kill them and another part thinks that the country has been handed over to a foreign army. This kind of an atmosphere, this kind of a feelings of distrust will not do us any good in the long run. I cannot say, bring IPKF back immediately;

we cannot do that also. Then what will happen thereafter? But this fighting cannot be allowed to go on indefinitely also. What is the point in it? So, we should use every possible means at our disposal and every initiative possible should be taken to try to bring about an end to the fighting through a negotiated agreement and settlement and compel President Jayawardane to carry out his part of the bargain so that elections can be held as soon as possible. Once those elections are held, I don't think IPKF has any business to remain there; and nobody has any business to insist that IPKF should remain there. If the elections are held and the Provincial Councils are set up and the powers are developed and given to them; let our army come back, they cannot remain there indefinitely causing all sorts of difficulties for ourselves and for other people also.

I would say one or two words about Afghanistan. I agree with Mr. Natwar Singh that India has played a very constructive and a very useful role in the settlement or in this agreement at least in bringing about this agreement, which has taken place in Geneva. People behave as though it is a very ordinary thing; there is nothing extraordinary. The other day I met some eminent people here who were saying, what it is; it is a non-agreement; it is anti-climax; it is an agreement which can never be implemented. What is the use of encouraging such an agreement to take place. But I say one year ago nobody could have imagined that such an agreement was possible. President Zia, no less a person than President Zia, in one of his statements, described it as a miracle. Of course, primarily, it is due to the determined initiative of Mr. Gorbachev. He said, whether you like it or not now, our army is going to pull out. It will have to pull out because it is something which has been there for the last 9 years.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): It is an historic event.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now you see those people who were always shouting against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, suddenly became the people who are totally against their being pulled out and against the agreement, because their stipends will be stopped! This is the whole point. Nothing pleases them better than to have the Soviets there so that Pakistan can go on using that as an excuse to get arms, lethal arms, from the USA, and the so-called Mujah, based in Peshawar can go on getting not only arms, but a great deal of dollars and money and all that in order to keep up their fight.

The point is, after eight years of this bleeding wound-what Mr. Gorbachov has described as a "bleeding wound"- it is a fact that the Mujahideens have not been able to form any kind of a national liberation front. There are seven groups, desperate groups of different tribes among them unable to come to terms with each other. The old tribal structure of Afghan society cannot be cured by becoming so-called refugees in Peshawar where the tribal people among them are leading quite difficult existence perhaps in the camps, but some of the leaders of these Mujahideens are reportedly living in five star hotels in Peshawar and having a good time, Luxurious time. They are not able to form any kind of a national liberation front and they have not been able to establish any liberated area enough it is frequently said that except for the towns and cities the rural areas in the countryside are under the control of the gurillas. That is not correct. There is no settled, established liberated area, as such where they have been able to establish this. And these tribal groups which are outside, I think they are not so much anti-communist, anti-Marxist, they may use those phrases, but I do not think that they understand much about them, as they are against the whole idea of there being any centralised authority in Kabul, which they were never accustomed to, in spite of there being a King or a Government or whatever it

was in Kabul in the past, these tribal Jingas, the tribal people never accepted the central authority of Kabul. And therefore, they always have this fear that with the new Government now established there in Kabul since 1978 a central authority will be exerted and it is against that they are actually fighting.

Now I want to know, if the United States of America can advise the Sandanista Government of Nicaragua to negotiate directly with the Contras, the Contras being the U.S.aided rebels there, they have advised them that you talk directly, then why should not the Mujahideens enter into direct talks with Najibullah in Kabul on the same analogy? Why are they trying to prevent them from talking to the Najibullah Government? Najibullah has offered to talk to everybody without restrictions. He says that everybody is welcome, come, let us come and discuss and try to form a new front, which will include even those people who have been fighting against the Government. But they are not prepared to talk.

So, I feel that Pakistan also and their patrons in the West have been victims of their own propaganda. They used to say that if the Soviets withdraw, this Government in Kabul will not last for a single day. If that is so, why are they insisting that there must be some interim government set up before the troops pull out? According to their own theory, let the troops pull out and the Government in Kabul will collapse in one day. Nothing can be better for them!. But they went on saying that there must be some interim government formed there. So they are really hoisted by their own retard, their own propaganda is now against Kabul and the Mujahideens are in no position to replace the Kabul Government. Afghanistan may remain turbulent, I agree. Nobody knows what is going to happen. There will not be peace, there may be a great deal of civil strife. There may be turbulence. As for the

Soviet Union, I am sure, they realise that. In spite of that they are going to pull out their troops. What is our concern? We should look at this problem from our own point of view or our own national interests of India. That is our prime concern, and these millions of dollars which have been poured to the Mujahideens along with all these stinger missiles from America and blow pipe missile from U.K., and God knows what more weapons. Some commentators who are supposed to be well-informed say that in no case will the majority of the Mujahideens return to Afghanistan. A great number of them will remain there and they will become part of Pakistan along with their arms and that is not a prospect which should please President Zia very much because they will create no end of trouble inside Pakistan. And it does not please us also because, as we have said earlier during the debate on Punjab this mountain of arms which is accumulated there in the hands of tribes men and whom are they going to use them against, once the Soviet troops are withdrawn? If you can't find a Russian to kill, whom will you kill? You will kill a Pakistani or you will kill an Afghani or you will smuggle those arms across the border into India for a fat profit? So, the prospect for us is also rather alarming from that point of view.

Now, Sir, we should try to persuade the United States and the United States Congress to give a second thought to this Symington Amendment which the United States Congress applied. The waiver of that Amendment was done to help Pakistan because the Americans think that a higher priority should be given to fighting the Soviet troops there rather than to the question whether Pakistan becomes a nuclear power or not. Knowing full well that they are going in for nuclear weaponry, they waived this Symington Amendment and said, 'We will continue to help Pakistan, though we know that they are developing a bomb.' Why? Because in their minds top priority is not

whether Pakistan gets a bomb or not, but whether they can be bolstered up to fight against the Soviet Union. But now what will happen, I want to know. Now, after Gorbachov has pulled out the troops, what is the justification for the waiver of this Symington Amendment? And our Government should take it up with the highest circles, I don't say the Americans will agree with them because the old firm of Carlucci and the other gentleman, I have forgotten, have assured us that arms will continue to be supplied even after the Soviet withdrawal, but we have a good argument to stand on now that once the Soviet troops are withdrawn, and you know also that Pakistan is developing nuclear weaponry, then you should rescind that decision of the United States Congress by which this Symington Amendment was waived. There is no ground for it now, at least we can build up international public opinion on this question. Once the common focus of so-called insurgency is removed, then the arms will be used not to kill Soviets, but to kill Afghans and Pakistanis. Well, if they want that to go on, it is their funeral, but we do not want to be at the receiving end of all this fall-out which will take place and which may affect us, which will bring help to the terrorists.

So, Sir, I think that we have done a good job. Even after the attempts which will be made now, I hope, by Dr. Najibullah to form a broad based Government including even those who had left the country, including those who have been fighting against the Government, including, if necessary, the King—I do not know if the King wants to come there or not now, whatever it is, but our main concern should be that there should be a friendly Afghanistan, friendly to India. Afghanistan Government standing for peace and non-alignment, that is what is in our interests and for that purpose, we should use our diplomacy, but of course in a discreet way, we are not going to force ourselves on the stage, we never did it, I think,

in a very crude or blatant way, we should be discreet, we should operate in a way in which our efforts can be helpful and useful and we should see to it that smuggling of arms from across that border and the smuggling of drugs, drug trafficking running into millions and millions perhaps of dollars. Should somehow or other be plugged. We have to do that. Otherwise, in spite of the cessation of hostilities in that country, these arms and drugs will continue to come through. They will, of course, help these terrorists in punjab. But they will harm in many ways the interests of our country. Therefore, we should try to see things now in the new situation when new ideas are afloat and new initiatives are being taken, new moves are being thought of. It is a new world with a new form of inter-relationship which is developed, which was not there a couple of years ago. We should also have some new ideas and new initiatives with which we can project ourselves on the international scene.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs not only because I am a Member of the ruling party but because I feel convinced that the performance of the Ministry of External Affairs has been commendable. I would like to say that in the international scenario, specially in the last few years when there has been turbulence around the world, India has not only maintained but also enhanced its political image in every corner of the Globe. Amongst the principal reasons are that our society has thoroughly imbibed the democratic principles and the Parliamentary system of governance and we have created that kind of an image round the world, especially in Asia that despite our limitations, we cherish this system of adult franchise. It is, perhaps, because of this very cherished position that we are placed in, that some of our neighbours possibly feel jealous and that is seen all around India. Let me

recapitulate what is happening.

Afghanistan has been often and much spoken about. I wish to say that the situation is now so transient and unstable that it is foreseen that in the times to come, there is going to be a scramble for Afghanistan not only from the Super Powers but also from all other neighbouring powers. When this situation arises very soon, perhaps in a fortnight's time, India should have its options and should play its role with great dexterity and should see that its interests are well-maintained—whether it is with Afghanistan or with the various factions within Afghanistan or whether it is the neighbours of Afghanistan or whether it is with the Super Powers.

Sir, our other neighbour is Burma. We must also shake up from our slumber and realise that Burma is not and will certainly not be what it had been in the past. We are reading from reports about the students unrest in Burma. There is growing awareness and awakening in Burma. Our hon. Prime Minister made a visit to Burma. It was very commendable and a big thing. But I think we need to do much more to establish a far more meaningful role not only in the arena of trade and commerce but in the political area as well because here is a vacuum where India could very easily fit in. If Pakistan which is a Member of SAARC can also identify itself as a West-Asian country, why cannot we invite Burma to identify itself not only as a South-East Asian Nation but also as a possible Member of the SAARC! Why cannot we take initiative in that field? China is changing more rapidly than perhaps any other country in the world. Recent report is unheard of that in the Peoples National Congress there are dissensions and there are whole groups of Members in the Peoples National Congress who do not put up their hands for any Bills that are moved there as it was in the last year. Things are happening very fast there. In the field of

trade, the country is opening up; there is, perhaps a greater rush of multinationals rushing to China than to any other country in the world. In this scenario, we have to keep our eyes open; we have to see how best we can arrive at a method whereby our disputes are settled as easily and as amicably as possible and also, more than that, to see how best we can be good trading-partners. After all, there are lot of similarities in the economic sphere between the two countries.

In the Indian Ocean, there is an apprehension that the Super Powers are playing their part, whether it is the Americans in Diego Garcia or whether it is the Russians in Africa, in Somalia, where they have their bases. Both these are explosive, and India has taken an admirable stand to see that we stay aloof from these land we work in the international fora, whether it is U.N. or other international fora, towards seeing that the Indian Ocean becomes a lake of peace.

There is one thing more that we should do as far as the Indian Ocean is concerned. some 12 or 13 or 14 years ago, there was a very useful project initiated called the MONEX wherein all the nations in Africa on the Indian Ocean sea-bed, in Asia, on the Indian Ocean sea-bed, in Australasia and South East Asia were to work in a coordinated manner in a scientific field to ascertain the origin of the monsoon currents that originate in the Indian Ocean and thereby study and make the monsoon more predictable. Today, after three years of monsoon failure, we know how important it is to have such a scientific information. I regret to say that this MONEX never completed its task because the participating countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia could not, in a coordinated way, have a consensus on funding it, and when they got the expertise from Russia and America, the two countries were more interested in their own political interests than to find out more about the monsoon. We should

take the initiative of revitalising this interest and have the MONEX restarted.

Much as been talked about the NAM. I wish to say that we should now expand our whole approach to NAM and not have just a little focussing which we do conventionally. I know, it is very important to have a strong base amongst the frontline African States to overcome the problems of apartheid or whether it is a problem of the other parts of the globe. But, I think, the world looks for new avenues. We should now, within the NAM, have certain very important aspects for global peace, such as, the environment or even family planning. Population explosion can be one of the most important causes for global unrest. Why can't the NAM take greater interest in participation in these things. I was very happy to learn that the SAARC has branched off into these fields; they have branched off into having a commonality in the field of environment and certainly in the field of tourism because we are all bound in one geographical region. So, we can think in a collective way in this field.

As far as the Super Powers are concerned, I think there has been a very encouraging development. I dare say the initiative taken by the great leaders of USSR that we have seen stages and a series of meetings whether it is Reykjavik and thereafter Geneva and now the latest Summit of Moscow - where we have found a ray of hope of at least super powers coming to a greater understanding and greater possibility of nuclear disarmament.

I hope and I would like every Member in this House to support me when I say that when the Special Session for Disarmament convenes on the 1st of June in the United Nations and our Prime Minister hopefully will go, and we should all be concerned to see that he goes, that India's position is made clear and we make an impact in the Special Session of the United Nations so that the

[Sh. Digvijay Singh]

progress towards disarmament and towards at least peace from the nuclear possibilities point of view is further enhanced.

There is another organisation called Parliamentarians Global Action open to every Member of Parliament. I happen to be active in it. We have had a few meetings in it. This is an organisation which needs Members of Parliament from every political party. We have been active; we have been accorded, we have been even recognised to such an extent that 19th of November last year, Organisation received the first Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development. We would like every Member to participate in it. We have been very active and even responsible for getting six Heads of Nations, a Group of Six together and the Group of Six met on the 20th January in Stockholm and enunciated some very good programmes. One of them is the international verification - the setting up of an organisation which would undertake verification of nuclear capabilities of various countries is very essential. We would like to go further by working towards finding a methodology, an organisation, an institution which could somehow regulate and control trade in Uranium and Plutonium. This is the ultimate goal, this would be panacea for any future nuclear holocaust.

Islamabad is a capital of a country which saw a lot of explosions. We have been given to understand that the explosion in Islamabad which took place only two weeks ago, happened because there were huge stocks of armaments, possibly meant for Afghanistan and could also come to India. But the first people to come there to supervise the place and to see that there are no further explosions to these accumulated stocks were the American experts. It is something very alarming. And now we hear that third-world countries like Sudan and its capital Khartoon acting as a trading spot for

availability of enriched Uranium. Where are we going? You can buy. Even Pakistan buys from there. Iran and Iraq buy from there. I believe Iraq bought it. Israelies got to know about Uranium when they bought and they bombarded it and destroyed it. South Africa buys from there. This is proliferating and the only solution here is to have a strong international lobby and a whole ethos built up against this kind of system whereby the whole world can be destroyed.

I will not take much time. I will say just one thing that we do know that America and the United States do play a vital role in giving support to our neighbours who are not all that friendly with us whether it is Pakistan or China. But we also know that America is a country which has a sizeable Indian population. We have a system of NRI. I think, we should work here to see that these NRIs who are affluent, they come after Jews, the Indian NRIs are the second most affluent nation resident group of people living in the USA.

14.00 hrs.

Why cannot we motivate them and make them strong politically, make them see that they get elected-whether it is Republican or Democrat-and they have their political presence felt in the USA? This is a role which our Embassy in Washington can play, being a catalyst.

Ultimately it has to be the security council of the UN which needs to be strengthened. I feel quite confident that with the happenings in the world, with the awareness in the world and with the knowledge of the destructive possibilities of a nuclear holocaust even on a small scale between the two third world countries can mean annihilation, with this background, the world is getting more and more aware and in that awareness we would like India to play a vital role, a role of leadership.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. Non-alignment and Panchasheel are two basic ingredients of our foreign policy. Since we achieved independence we had to face so many internal and external pressure, yet we remained firm on our this policy. This can be attributed to strong & firm leadership of the party which has all along been in power at the centre except for a brief spell of two years.

After our independence, under the dynamic leadership of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the role of India in the international sphere was identified and we always kept ourselves away from the politics of col war. There is no gain saying the fact that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the founder of Non-Alignment, when he was the Deputy Chairman of the Interim Government, it was Pt. Nehru who first gave an idea of Non—alignment on 7th September, 1946, and in those days the Non-alignment movement was considered an affairs confined to Tito, Nasser and Nehru only. But Nasser entered the international arena in 1953 and Yugoslavia was alienated towards Soviet Union. This Non-aligned movement is not only an ideal policy, but it has played a significant role in the economic and social development of the country. It was very essential for the development our country and for building economic relations to establish links with both the Super-powers. That is why, today, India is called the chief spokesman of the Third World.

By the non-aligned movement we have proved that international relations can be demarcated and along with it we have been able to raised the U.N.O. to the level of an ideal seat of power. We have been able to contain colonialism to a considerable extent. Therefore, I want to submit that in putting an end to colonialism and in developing interna-

tional democracy, the non-aligned policy of our country achieved enormous success except few exceptions. For example, although Iraq and Iran both are non-aligned countries, they are at present involved in a prolonged war which has reached to a point that makes it the most gory battle in the matter of bloodshed, only next to the second world war. The way oil-vessels were destroyed recently makes our heart fill with terror.

I will also say that though we are making efforts to declare the Indian ocean as the Zone of peace, but several warships are sailing around our waters. I will say that we have achieved some measure of success but some exceptions are definitely there. We have not made much progress in South-South Cooperation. The reason is that many nations are not prepared to accept this concept, still we have not stopped making efforts in this direction. Recently, at the behest of President Julius Nyerere, Shri Manmohan Singh, the renowned economist and deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was appointed as the Secretary-General of the South-South Commission and I think that our country will definitely achieve success on this matter as well

Among the super powers the Soviet Union is our best friend. Our friendship has stood the test of time and they have always lent their support to us at the time of need and crisis. For example, they supported us when we were dragged in wars in 1952, 1965 and 1971. And I want to emphasise that our friendship with Russia has not come in the way of our policy of non-alignment at all. I would also like to submit that in 1971 war, despite our signing a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with U.S.S.R., we refused to accept the proposal of Asian Collection Security Scheme put forward by Mr. Breyer offered, as it was against our policy with China.

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

We have also to see as to which nations are our friends. We did not accept the afore-said treaty yet it did not affect the Indo-Soviet relations in any way. We can proudly claim today that we are having Rs. 5 thousand crores worth of trade with the Soviet Union, whereas in 1954 our trade was worth Rs. 1.3 cores only. Along with it, U.S.S.R. has given us MIG-29 which were not given even to the nations under the Warsaw pact.

Chairman Gorbachev visited our country in 1986 and Shri Rajiv Gandhi also went there and this has made our relationship more profound and Shri Gorbachev in his speech at Vladivostok stated that Indo-Soviet friendship was an important step in maintaining international stability.

In so far as other super power, i.e. U.S.A. is concerned, we have many things common. It also believes in the principles of democracy. We share the same opinion on the issues of democracy, freedom and racial equality. Still, I want to submit that U.S.A. does not support us on bilateral matters at the international field. It is always concerned about its own interest first, and then about the interests of India. U.S.A. has always looked up to our non-aligned policy with suspicion. A former secretary of State of American, while commenting on non-alignment, said that whoever was not with America was against it. This way America has constantly opposed us and in 1954 signed a defence treaty with Pakistan.

Similarly, in 1965 and 1971 wars, Pakistan made use of the American weapons against us. After our peaceful nuclear explosion of 1974 at Pokhran, America adopted a rigid posture against India and stopped the supply of nuclear fuel and spare parts for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant. This America is unsuccessfully trying to destabilise the South Asia region by supplying sophisticated weapons like F-16s, AWACS, Har-

poon missiles etc. to Pakistan. All this has made our relations strained with America. On his visit to India in the begging of the month, the Defence Secretary of America has also commented that supply of arms to Pakistan will continue even after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Justified its supply. Therefore, while Improving relations with America, the Government will have to keep these things in mind.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government towards our relations with our neighbouring countries. We have always tried to improve our relations with our biggest neighbour China which has border extending upto 1800 miles common with us. But China has never responded favourably to our proposal. I would like to say that India was the second non-communist country which in 1949 accorded recognition to the communist regime came into power after revolution in China. Similarly, we also helped them during Korean war and in 1954 extended our cooperation to them in promotion trade with Tibbet, but in 1962 China attacked India and forcibly took control of large tract of our land. In 1976, Mrs. Indira Gandhi tried to solve the border issue through negotiations, but all our efforts proved futile. Therefore we should impute motives in the intention of China with great care & caution. China has intruded in Sikkim valley and opposed our granting of statehood to Arunachal Pradesh. China is continuously supplying arms to Pakistan which are further being passed on to terrorists in Punjab. It is difficult to understand the present policy of China because China is developing friendly relations with all countries but it is not known as to why China is adopting such a attitude towards India. this fact is to be kept in mind.

In 1985, SAARC was set up for promoting regional cooperation among the countries of South Asia, but this is possible only if

Pakistan and India cooperate with each other. I do not want to say much about Pakistan except that whenever internal disturbances being to surface in Pakistan, the administrators of Pakistan change the direction of their arms to us. Since 1971, Pakistan is playing a diplomatic game. Pakistan is not eager to openly waging war against India, but is clandestinely acquired the know how of manufacturing atom bomb and is also supplying arms to extremists in Punjab as a part of her policy of undeclared cold war against India.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMCOWALIA : Pakistan is not supplying arms to people of Punjab, only to terrorists.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: I mean so that only a handful of people who are terrorists are being supplied arms in Punjab. That is why I used the term terrorists so all of us must make concerted attempt for the success of SAARC which depends on improvement of our relations with Pakistan. Through SAARC, we must warn Pakistan that she should desist lending help to the terrorists for their gory activities in Punjab. I would also like to state that the administrators of Pakistan are against our country due to their vested interests but our relations have been quite cordial with the people of Pakistan for decades. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is when we are organising Festival of India in many countries, why should we not organise Festival of India in Pakistan, and allow Pakistan to organise their festival in India. Through cultural exchanges, it is quite possible we may be able to develop cordial relations further.

In 1987, India signed an agreement with our neighbouring country Sri Lanka and sent Indian peace Keeping Force to establish peace in the island. But all our efforts have not fully succeeded due to non-cooperation of a terrorist organisation LTTE, as a result of which we were inflicted heavy damage.

Therefore I request the Government to pay immediate attention and fully implement the agreement through Indian Peace Keeping Force engaged in fighting to establish peace in that country. (*Interruptions*)

Our relations with Bangladesh have strained further due to influx of Chakma Refugees in Tripura which is an economically backward state. We must talk to Bangladesh on the issue because 50 thousand refugees are already in Tripura for a long time.

I would also like to state that the whole world nowadays is spending one trillion dollar on arms, which is equivalent to the Budgets of many poor countries, inhabiting 2/3rd of the world population. so much money is being spent on armaments, whose even 1.5 percent is not spent on medical research. I would like to congratulate the Government for being in the forefront of disarmament movement and for making efforts in this direction. Fortunately, the hon. Minister of State for External Affairs was the Chairman of Disarmament and Development Conference held in 1985 at UNO in which 153 nations took part. We are really proud of it and the Government should pay attention to the conclusions arrived at during the conference.

The recent visit of the Hon. Prime Minister to Japan and Vietnam will foster the economic ties and will open a new chapter in our foreign relations with other countries.

I would like to state that India has played an important role in the new detente policy agreed upon by the two superpowers in 1987 through the INF Treaty. The six-nation peace initiative started by Shrimati Indira Gandhi has taken a firm shape under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I would also like to state that if we keep on moving on this path and superpowers keep on striving for peace, then a day will come when our dream

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of world peace will get realise and whole world will be able to save the world from dooms. I am not only hopeful but also confident that with the reigns of the Ministry of External Affairs in the hands of talented person like Shri Rajiv Gandhi assisted by Shri Natwar Singhji, we will be definitely able to realise the dream of Shrimati Indira Gandhi to bring about peace in the world. I hope we will repeat the history of Bhagwan Mahavir and Lord Budha to spread the message of peace in the world.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-
ALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the foreign policy of India. For the last 40 years we are following the policy of non-alignment, the policy whose structure was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, With the help of this policy we have played vital role in narrowing down the conflicts between different nations. Recently our role in the Afghanistan has been appreciated. We want peace in the neighbourhood of our country. so, the withdrawal of Soviets from Kabul will certainly bring a new era of mutual relations between India and Afghanistan. Also Sir, India's role in supporting the P.L.O. and opposing the evil designs of Israel is worth appreciable. India's role in the African movement in supporting the fighting people of Africa against the racial regime is also commendable.

One thing I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, Sir, and that is on 6th February, 1988, Mr. Eduardo Faleiro said in Oman that India will hold discussions to bring an end to the Gulf war. Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister while addressing a meeting of Army. Commanders had said that Iran-Iraq war is at a stone's throw distance from this country. So, Sir,

through you, I would like to urge upon the Government that India had always played a vital role in bringing peace in the matter of Korea and Suez canal and we have been considered as champions of world peace but I fail to understand as to why our Government is just playing the role of silent spectator to the Iran-Iraq war which has become a slaughter of humanity.

Sir, India's relation with the Arab world needs a special consideration. Not in any case we should leave Pakistan as the only country that has very close relations with the Arab countries. That is why I say, Sir, with all the force at my command that the Minister should make some serious effort to play an active and effective role in bringing an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict. In this connection, I would suggest that India should immediately call a meeting of the NAM, should persuade the chairman of NAM to call a meeting.

PROF. N. G. RANGA. (Guntur) What the united nations have not been able to do, you want us to do.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-
ALIA: Yes, we should not be disappointed. I know, Resolution 598 of the Security Council has been ineffective but I am only emphasising our previous role. In the last 40 years during such events we have played a vital role in the Korean conflict and Suez conflict. We have been and we are being considered as the champions of the world peace. So, my suggestion is that like the Delhi Declaration of Disarmament and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, we should make an endeavour to end this war. There should be an appeal from Delhi that the Iran-Iraq war should end. The Prime Minister should appoint a special envoy and he should visit both Tehran and Baghdad to persuade these countries that we do not want the presence of foreign forces in our neighbour or in the Indian Ocean. Resolution 598 of the Security

Council should be fully implemented without any selection or division of its operative clauses, Sir, Pandit Nehru had two very close allies and friends in Nasser and Tito. They formed the famous trio and played a historic role in world affairs for years and years. Similarly, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi should talk to President Mugabe and President Kenneth Kaunda. These are two heroes of the world, who dedicated themselves to achieve everlasting peace and harmony and to bring the agonies of the world to an end. He should talk to them also on this issue. The six-member Gulf Cooperative Council has already passed a resolution. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the 8th Session of the Arab Parliamentary Union in Tunisia. So, there is support already for this cause all over the world. We too must play our role as we had been playing in the previous years.

I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. There is a propaganda going on to tarnish the image of the Sikh community. I had visited Canada and America where a campaign of misinformation is going on. Our embassies should clarify about this issue. In the Punjab press also, it has been published that a campaign to tarnish the image of the Sikh community is being carried out by some vested interests in the South East Asian Countries and in some western countries also. It has also appeared in the press that some video films are being shown which tarnish the image of the Sikh community. It is also alleged I only use the word 'alleged' that some members of the Indian Embassies are also hand in glove with these mischievous elements. So, I urge the hon. Minister to take some action, if there is some information available on this matter.

With these few words, I thank you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of External

Affairs and their report submitted to this House. As the hon. Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Natwar Singh said yesterday during the intervention, the test of a national policy is that it has a national consensus behind it. Even when there was a change of Government and a new Government came into being after the Congress Party's defeat in 1977, the nation stuck to the same policy with regard to foreign affairs. When somebody pointed out to Shri Vajpayee, the then Minister for foreign, Affairs that his role and his speeches as a Jan Sangh leader were contradictory to his role and his speeches as the Foreign Minister of India, he replied that he was concerned with the foreign policy of the Government of India and not with the foreign policy of the Jan Sangh. So, that shows that the foreign policy of India based on a national consensus had emerged as an important concept for the nation to follow and that it did not undergo and change even when the complexion of the Government changed. India is one of the very few parliamentary democracies where there is a strong national consensus behind its foreign policy because it is based on sound principles of non-alignment, Panchasheel and similar other concepts which were outlined even before our Independence. It is a tribute to the vision and genius of the leaders of our national struggle that the Asian Relations Conference was held before India attained independence, that India became a member of the United Nations. We are one of the founding fathers of that institution which is a ray of hope for making. During the year under review a noticeable change has taken place and is a welcome change. The focus had changed to Asia. We have taken due note of the Asian dimension in the evolution of our foreign policy. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's stop-over in Tokyo during his visit to Vancouver to participate in the Commonwealth Heads of Governments' Conference was the first sign of this and the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Japan has strengthened that impression that we are not

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forgetting the Asian Dimension in our foreign policy formulations. The commemorative Asian Foreign Relations Conference held in New Delhi last year, was also another step in this direction and the talks between our Government and the foreign Minister of Japan Mr. Kuronari were also significant developments in this connection. The participation by the Mayor of Hiroshima that famous victim city of nuclear holocaust in the Asian Foreign Relations Conference in New Delhi was also a significant step in the right direction. Japan is now more and more looking towards the South and South-East Asia. We have had assistance from Japan. Japan is the largest participation in the ODA assistance to us.

What I want to emphasise is that, one of the historical distortions that came into our foreign policy in the initial stages was that we were being exposed to the Western influences for a pretty long time. We were more oriented towards West and as a result, the cultural linkages between the Asian countries, between China, between Japan, between Indonesia, between South-East Asia, were not explored and exploited to the extent to which they should have been from the very beginning. So even in the United Nations, Japanese is regarded as a hard language. But we should provide for and we should have some sort of scope for greater and more frequent cultural exchanges between Asian countries on the one hand and India on the other. At this moment, we are more oriented towards the West, in our literature, in our culture. We are exposed to the Western influences. But basically our roots are with countries in Asia, with Japan, with Sri Lanka, with China, with Indonesia. There is a ground swell of public opinion in our favour in case we are able to do this. So setting up of the Departments for Japanese and Chinese studies in Delhi University was a step in the right direction. I would plead with the Minister of State for External Affairs that

this movement to bring Asia into focus into our Universities, into our diplomatic relations, into our adventures is given a greater push and we are bale to take into account the developments in Asia more vigorously and more seriously then has been the case hitherto.

As regards China, I am of the opinion that the efforts of the Government of India to normalise her relations should be hailed by that country, because we are bound by traditions of cultural affinity. And now the times are changing. China of today is not the same China which was prior to 1979, when USA also recognised China, though India was primarily responsible for pleading their case for admission to the U.N. China is undergoing vast changes and there are talks now of Sino-Soviet Summit. Though there are some defects also but this shows, the winds of change are blowing. China has also put three conditions for such a summit. One of the conditions is almost fulfilled, i.e. withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan; the second was the reduction in the presence of Soviet armies on the border with China; and the third is the withdrawal of Vietnam forces from Kampuchea. In this connection, I would suggest that the Indian initiative for solving the Kampuchean problem is also taken up with renewed vigour, because once this problem is sorted out, we will have lesser tension in Asia.

About eight years ago, when I visited the United States of America and addressed one of the University student groups, one professor challenged me saying that the day would never come when Soviet Russia would pull out its troops from Afghanistan. I said: No; I am hopeful that a day would come. I thought it could be within five years. But it is now within eight years. Now from the 15th May. Soviet troops would be pulling out. If this can be done, on this side, the Vietnamese troops can also be pulled out, provided a negotiated settlement is arrived at, and

China agrees not to aid the rebels from Vietnam.

Nobody could imagine only a year ago, that the INF Treaty would be signed, that Soviet troops will be pulled out of Afghanistan, that changes would occur in the Sino-Soviet relationship. But today we are seeing the defreezing of the situation. All this is due to the initiatives taken by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Government, and also to the policy of non-alignment.

Basically, the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is the result of policies followed by Government of India which has always been insisting on the withdrawal of foreign troops from other soils. Though Russia is our friend, it was made clear to Russia so many times. Similarly, we would plead for this concept again and again.

The heightening of military tensions as evidenced by U.S. actions in this recent Iran-Iraq conflict is also there; so are our efforts to reduce the tension. The signing of the INF treaty is a landmark in the history of our foreign policy, in the sense that it is a direct outcome of the pleas made by the non-aligned movement to bring the two sides together. After the failure of the Reykjavik summit, it was feared that the escalation of tension would take place. Fortunately, INF Treaty was signed on 8th December, which is a red-letter day for the foreign policies of the two countries who signed this, as also for India. Not only this; I am aware of some resistance to the INF treaty in the United States itself. There is a conservative opinion against it. But, then, the Reagan Administration has this to its credit that they have gone ahead with this Treaty and it holds out a hope to the world. as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pointed out some days earlier, the total effect of the treaty would be a control on 3% of the total nuclear arsenal in the world. But that does not matter. A beginning has been made. What is important is that a beginning

has been made, and we are moving towards disarmament; and , therefore, the world expenditure on weapons would be reduced to a considerable extent, and it would be employed and utilised for development, for betterment of health prospects, for removing sickness and for removing illiteracy and things of that type.

China has been trying to show its military presence in the southern seas; and I would like to quote a report from 'Times of India' dated 11th January 1988 wherein the reaction of the ASEAN countries to this has been summarized-even though the ASEAN countries did not make the resistance very conspicuous. The report says:

" However, Vietnam does not repeat this mistake. Just before the Liberation Army daily story appeared, the Vietnam news agency took official note that "a number of countries have conducted activities aimed at claiming their sovereignty over Vietnam's two archipelagos of Truong So (the Spratleys) and Hoang Sa "(the Paracels)" ... The Vietnamese noted that this was being done through both legislative and administrative means, an obvious reference to Manila, and through explorations and surveys, an apparent reference to China's orval activity".

So, China is increasing its naval presence. But that need not construe a threat to us. There may be many other implications. But, in case we are able to solve Kampuchean problem and the Indian initiative in this is very important because India is one of the countries that has given recognition to Kampuchea; and the intervention of Prince Sihanouk and bringing them to the negotiated table the present Prime Minister and the leader of the erstwhile Government there would be a step in the right direction.

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I would also plead for an enlarged role to the Indian council for Cultural Relations because it is through this cultural relationship that we can cement the ties between various countries; it has done a good work though there are some improvements which can be needed. There should be an increased cooperation and coordination between the UGC and our universities, between institutions of our academic learning like Sahitya Academy, Sangeet Natak and others and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations so that all these ties can be cemented and we are able to come together.

A word about Pakistan, we are another afraid of Pakistan, but the Pakistani rulers think that they can intimidate us by aiding terrorists across the border or by launching some sort of insidious propaganda within the people, Pakistani people that they have to take a revenge for our role in Bangladesh war. Bangladesh was the creation of the folly of Pakistan. India had not very significant role to play. But Pakistan should also realise that their intervention, which is serious, implicit or open in this sort of a conflict, which they are engendering in a neighbouring State of Punjab in India is not good for Pakistan. The people of Pakistan and the people of India have been like brothers; they have been living together. Therefore, in the interest of the Pakistan Government and the people of Pakistan—Punjab is a prosperous State—they should not interfere into our internal affairs. Any intervention by Pakistani people by aiding terrorists in a propaganda way or by giving arms to the extremists is an act of hostility, and therefore it needs serious condemnation on all sides. The training that they are imparting and the way they are carrying on a propaganda against India in their various institutions does not augur well for the future of Pakistan also. It is in the interest of Pakistan that India and Pakistan should have cordial ties. Therefore, they should desist from doing anything that

comes in the way of intervention or in the way of intensification of the activities of the terrorists on this side of the border. India stands for a peaceful world including peace in Pakistan. Pakistan and India hold out an olive branch in China and other countries. But that does not mean that India will do it at the cost of its own defence. India's foreign policy has stood the test of time. It has been cemented by Soviet friendship and friendship all over the world. Indian forces have unfurled the flag of peace in Korea, In Gaza and in every part of the world. This is a tribute to the leadership that was given to the world by the NAM. The late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi served adequate recognition for this. She launched this movement and Shri Rajiv Gandhi with his efforts has strengthened the movement further. The movement that was started with 40-50 countries has now crossed the mark of 100 countries. Is it not a tribute to the policy and the wisdom of the Government of India. It is because of her foreign policy that India's voice is heard with respect. I wish that, after the eighth level official talk between India and China, further progress will be made. I also wish that Shri Natwar Singh should continue his diplomatic efforts and also the efforts of various other nations to defreeze the tension and to bring peace to the world.

China is our neighbour. Pakistan is also our neighbour. There are other neighbours also. The role of SAARC is also very important and we have taken steps for the formulation of regional institutions in cooperation with or in line with the national institutions that will further cement the atmosphere of friendship which we have for all the neighbouring countries.

Our diplomatic visits to Korea, North Korea and South Korea, have been all right, and they also contributed to important developments, and the visits of Shri N.D. Tiwari and Shri K. C. Pant have also added to the atmosphere of goodwill. Therefore, with

these words, I appreciate and commend the efforts being made by the Government of India under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi for de-freezing the world situation to remove the world tensions, bring in world peace and promising an era of peace and progress to the entire mankind in which way we want the world to dawn. Let the world have a new dawn without any blot of war and bloodshed and remove fear for ever. The heart is free of hatred and the nations of the world may march together in line with the foreign policy formulated by the Government of India and the Charter of the United Nations to a better and prosperous world.

SHRI R.L.BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. I will not cover all the areas as my friend Mr. N.C Parashar has done, I will only touch upon two subjects because the time allotted to me is very little.

The signing of the agreement between Islamabad and Afghanistan and guaranteed by U.S. and U.S.S.R has paved the way for the withdrawal of the Russian forces from Afghanistan. It is a historical accord and the tension that was going on in this area, in our region, for the last eight years, seems to be coming to an end. We welcome it. India has welcomed it and India has also played a very important role in assisting the UN. Secretary-General's special envoy in this, for reaching an agreement. Our Minister, Mr. Natwar Singh has met many world leaders and at U.N. as well as in the non-aligned meetings we have suggested some formulations, and we thought that the present agreement is also based on these formulations. For this I congratulate our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi as well as our Minister, Mr. Natwar Singh.

Ever since the Russian forces landed in Afghanistan there have been so many misgivings about it. Some suggested that the

Russian forces are there because they wanted to reach the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. So said that "the Russian forces will be there; they will never come back." The Russian point of view was that they were invited there. That is how they were there. But this Geneva Accord has proved that all the machinations of the imperialist powers and all the charges which they were levelling are found to be untrue.

We are very much interested in Afghanistan and this Accord which has taken place is because of our past historical ties with that country, our trade with them our cultural relations with them, political relations we have developed in the past so many years and especially because Afghanistan is a non-aligned secular socialist country and we have common perceptions in this region, as well as in the world around us. So, that is why we have played our role, that is how it has been the concern of the Government of India.

In this connection Shrimati Indira Gandhi requested Mr. Zia to cooperate, together to find a solution but that offer was spurned. Again now Mr. Rajiv Gandhi also has asked Mr. Zia, that we should play our role. But that also they have spurned that offer, of the Government of India. But anyway, now that the Accord is there, we have to see whether this accord will work upon, but there are certain dangers because the rebel Afghans have not accepted this Accord and Pakistan-Afghanistan boundaries have not been settled as yet. Some people have developed vested interests over there. What will they do with so much of weapons and the way of life they have been leading into? I am emphasising this accord, because it has a direct relation with India. After this accord, all these weapons will be diverted to India. Pakistan is already supplying arms, giving training to the terrorists, and the latest induction of modern weapons, rockets, etc. by the terrorists reveal that all these weap-

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

ons have come to India. Now the major thrust will be towards Indian side. I request the hon. Minister to take into consideration this point. India must be prepared for that situation because the fall out of this situation is likely to be on India, and especially on Kashmir and on Punjab.

The second point which I would like to point out is about China. India and China had very good relations, but the 1962 War—the question of boundary, affected our relations and thereafter practically our relations have been cooled. No initiative was taken from our side or their side to improve the relations. Now, more the twenty five years have passed. I think, it is time that we should have a new look. Even Russia is having a second look on all its policies and programmes, We should also have a second look and try to improve our relations with our neighbour, China. Now, China has also changed quite a bit. After the post Mao era, one can notice certain changes. They used to aid and abet rebellions in the outside world, but they have almost stepped that, on an ideological ground, I would say. They were also aiding and abetting third world countries, that is also not seen now. They are improving their relations with many countries, They have already settled their border problems with Japan, Burma and Pakistan. That was quite some time back. Now, they are trying to improve their relations with Soviet Russia. The friendship societies of both countries have started functioning and all the Engineers who left twenty years back, had come back and are completing the projects which are aided by Russia. They have tried to solve their river island problem also. Many things are happening between the two countries. Trade have increased, delegations are being exchanged, leaders are going and coming and the leaders of other socialist countries are going to China. They have improved their relations so far as the cultural and economic side are concerned. I

agree that they have not been able to develop political relations and ultimately, that will be their objective to do so. My request is that, in the changed circumstances and in the changed mood, which China has, we should take some initiative to improve our relations. I am glad that some time back, two Ministers—Mr. Tiwari and Mr. Pant went there and later on their delegation had also come. It is a good thing. What I want to say is, we should take initiatives to improve our relations with China and it will be very beneficial to us, in the sense that market of Rupees one hundred crore will be open to India, secondly if we improve our relations with them; large amount of money which we are spending now on defence and deployment of our forces could be reduced; and thirdly friendship between India and China will change the whole geo-political situation. Therefore, it is imperative that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has taken a so much initiative in our foreign policy and we have succeeded in many. My emphasis is that, China being our neighbour, if we improve our relations with them, it will be very beneficial to us. Therefore, I request you to take it very seriously. You know, Chinese takes a long time to take decisions, that is their habit. The talks which they are going to have with Russia, they are having for the last 10 years. And so far they are able to have talks only on economic and cultural fields. They have not yet been able to open talks in the political field. Luckily we have get only one problem with them and that is the border. After 25 years, the sentimental approach on both sides is not there and we should take into account the reality of the situation. I would request that after taking all the aspects into consideration and talking to the leaders of the opposition a national policy about China be formulated and taken action thereon so that the tension between the two countries is not there and India is in a position to deploy its finances and funds in the economic field and for development of the country.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to praise the foreign policy of our Government pursued since 1947. It has been quite successful. We have been quite successful in furthering the policy of developing friendship with all countries of the world enunciated by Gandhiji and Jawaharlalji. The present government has taken right steps and is honestly following these policies.

The concept of Panchsheel and Non-aligned Countries given to the world by India has earned both respect and recognition all over the world. There was a time when the whole world was divided in two blocks. One block was represented by imperialist America and the other by U.S.S.R and its allies. The concept of Non-aligned Countries given to the world by India has strengthened further. Now the concept of non-aligned countries is being accepted in the whole world as an approach in the right direction worth adopting. Probably, this might be the reason for some good results that we have been able to achieve in the last few years in the form of INF Treaty signed between two superpowers which agreed to reduce 50 percent stock of their strategic weapons. Gradually, more and more countries of the world are coming to the fold of India's view point which was initially adopted by some countries after much persuasion.

The policy of confrontation adopted by Israel against the Arab Nations has not only endangered peace to West Asia but also to the whole world. Regrettably, the inhuman acts of Isreal got the backing of America. Due to this support, Isreal waged war against the nations opposed to it and established the dirty precedent of state terrorism

in the world.

The world knows that America has constantly been supporting Isreal in matters all misadventurism. I am citing an example. When Isreal started violence against Palestinians in West Bank and Gaza Strip to suppress the freedom loving people, it burnt down their houses and colonies and forced them to flee from their motherland. With the result, since 1947 till date, lakhs of Palestinians have been compelled to take refuge in Jordan, Syria and other Arab countries. Lately, a new policy of confrontation has been started by Isreal to evict as many Palestinians as possible from there. On this critical issue, America put pressure on United Nations in New York to close down P.L.O. Offices there with a view to implementing the Resolution adopted by the Congress of the U.S.A.

It is height of injustice that on the one hand the already suppressed community is being tortured and terrified, the whole world is condemning Israel for it, while America, instead of helping them, is trying to get the membership of PLO which has not yet attained the status of a full fledged country, terminated. America forcibly wants to get the office closed by violating the charters of United Nations in whose establishment U.S.A. played an important role.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

India has achieved respect in the world due to its determined, sincere and bold support for the Palestinian cause. India commands so much respect in Middle East what even the Muslim majority countries do not enjoy as much respect as India enjoys, even more than Pakistan and Bangla Desh. I want to congratulate for this achievement. We have adopted the same policy since 1947. Gandhiji favoured liberation of Palesti-

[Sh. Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

nan and opposed Zianism. There is no doubt that this policy has proved very beneficial for us. So we should be proud that we have adopted a good policy. Lakhs of Palestinian people have become refugees and took shelter in other countries at present. Brutal massacre is taking place there. India should take some effective steps at such crucial time. For, India is the leader of the non-aligned countries, it commands a great deal of respect in the world. It has played a very effective role in making the non-aligned nations powerful so we should give practical shape to our policy. For instance, we set up African Fund to oppose apartheid being practised there and lent our support to the black people with full economic strength and power at our disposal. We are extending all help to them. In the same way, we should extend our support to Palestinians also. We ought not give only moral support rather we should stand by them on all forums and organisations and all occasions. Not only this, we should give support to Shri Yassar Arafat under whose leadership the people are struggling for the freedom of Palestinian. It is a fact that a large part of Palestine is under the occupation of Israel, and they are being meted out very inhuman treatment, India should take initiative for their rescue.

Besides, as it has been pointed out by various hon. Members, I want to point out that America has committed excesses on us in many matters. We offered our hands of friendship while that country supplied arms to our neighbouring countries against us. I do not know what assistance they are providing us in technology and science, but in reality we have been put to disadvantageous position in all respect. We should not continue our efforts to have friendship at the cost of our honour and country's integrity. America is behaving in the same manner as Israel is. I just now mentioned the closing down the offices of PLO. An incident took place only yesterday. The Gulf war between Iran and

Iraq is a matter of their concern. This war is quite unfortunate and the Indian Government tried to end the war which is a good step. It is our duty as being a neighbouring country, for, God forbid, if it converts into the third world war, the entire world would be ruined. But it is a sad commentary on the part of America that it is ruining one or the other country for the sake of its own interests and establishing its dictatorship by playing the role of a police force. Yesterday's attack on oil Rigs was very unfortunate, leaving aside the war between Iran and Iraq, is it possible for the world to protect itself from the worst circumstances created by America? Even a minor mistake, use of force or terrorism of any super power is quite sufficient to ruin the world. I congratulate U.S.S.R in this regard that it has warned America against this attack condemning it as a unwarranted step. As far as the war of Iran and Iraq is concerned. I want to ask whether it is not a fact that U.S.A. helped Israel to destroy the nuclear installations of Iraq. How they have become friendly none? It has its own interests for which it is supporting some Gulf countries, But in reality, it has tried to create clash between them. It is interested to destroy the middle-east and create confusion between the two countries. According to the information available, it is supplying arms to both countries in one way or the other. So I would like to warn you against the possible dangerous situation likely to be created. Keeping in view our commitments for peace in the world and utilising our leadership, we should clearly warn America to withdraw its 6th or 7th fleets from Indian ocean which is being used to terrify the world and sever its vested interest. We must not forget that America is crossing its limits nowadays. It is quite unfortunate that when Palestine is struggling to achieve independence, Abu-Jihad was murdered by Israel claim army and Mossad with the support of America. We are aware of the importance of independence struggle, for, we ourselves have gone through it and made a lot of sacrifices. I want

that Indian Government should put its pressure over America wherever he tries to prove his supremacy. As far as Afghanistan is concerned, I congratulate Russia as well as America for hiding discussions, India also played its role effectively at the most opportune moment. As long as arms supply is there from two super powers, normalcy cannot be restored. There is no hope of peace to be established in Afghanistan and the prevailing confusing and massacre does not seem to have an end in near future. I would submit the hon. Minister that we cannot ignore the fact that United America continues to supply arms to Mujahidin and Russia to the Najibullah Government, the circumstances will not change. Even then, it is matter of joy that to some extent agreement has been reached. But India will have to prepare the ground in this matter. This agreement is not a complete one. In order to make this agreement complete, pressure should be put on these countries to come to an agreement. Non-aligned countries can play a role in it. The issue of our friendship with China has been widely debated. India and China have centuries old relations. China has occupied the Aksai-Chin area of Jammu and Kashmir I regret to say that whenever improving of relations and border issues between India and China were discussed, no mention was made about Akasi-Chin. I assert that Aksai Chin is an integral part of Jammu & Kashmir and Jammu & Kashmir cannot be separated from India. So we cannot ignore this area. We feel disappointed to see your silence in this regard you raise the issue of North Eastern regions by you are saying nothing about Aksai Chin. The total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was 87 thousand square metres and it included the areas of Jammu, Kashmir, Laddakh, Gilgit and Aksai Chin. We have left 24 seats vacant in Jammu & Kashmir Assembly for them. It is the responsibility of the Government to take possession of that territory of the country which is at present not in our control and for which 24 seats in the

Assembly have been kept vacant. Will this dream ever be realised? There are 100 seats in Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly in which 24 seats are lying vacant. We cannot gain our full strength without these. Unless these 24 Assembly seats are represented in the Assembly, our Assembly will remain incomplete legally and theoretically both. I hope the Government would give serious thought to the issue, particularly about Arab Countries, raised by me.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry for External Affairs, I have been listening to the discussion since yesterday. The hon. Members of both sides have supported our foreign policy. Main aspects of the policy have been clarified. I want to mention of book written by the former President Nixon. He has written in a book named 'Victory without War', India would have almost allowed Pakistan if he had not intervened in the war of 1971. In the light of this I want to submit that the entire world know that India's foreign policy rests upon old eternal values. The people of this country have always faith in the good for all "sarve Bhawantu Sukhina." Our former Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had formulated the foreign policy on the basis of those perpetual values. It may be so that President Nixon forgot the fact that in 1971 when Pakistani forces surrendered, the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said that we followed the Gita as our ideal and we are the people of the country, who never lost their patience even at the time of adversity. We believe in the theory of "Labha Labho, Yada Yado" and we do not want to occupy an inch of area of any other country. Due to this reason, our great leader Shrimati Indira Unilaterally declared cease fire at that time. But I would like to say this thing that still there are such persons who were or are occupying high positions in their perspective countries and are not agreeable to our for-

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

foreign policy, say like this and who give vent to their feeling through their books and statements. Our foreign policy is never aimed at occupying an inch of land of another country. But in the given war like situations, particularly with Pakistan, I would like to submit that our leaders met the Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo three times and extended their hands of friendship and proposed to improve cultural and trade relations with each other, but it appears as if Pakistan is least bothered about them in view of our clear cut foreign policy, whenever we tried to come closer over the negotiation table, it spurned out offer by saying that they want "No War Pact" only so as to mislead the world. Does it not see the spirit of 'No War Pact' in our peace and co-operation proposals, treaty of friendship and offer of improvement in trade and cultural relations between two countries. Their intention are wrong. Recently, on the 12th of march, Pakistan again reiterated his proposal of 'No. War Pact'. India is the country which initiated the Afghanistan treaty, although the whole world have an inching that India is pro-Russia and so it doesn't want that the Russian forces should leave Afghanistan. But now it is clear that a totally baseless allegation was levelled against us. The whole world has seen our efforts on the issue of Afghanistan treaty and our hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of External Affairs Shri Natwar Singh welcomed it. But even after all these things, America did not give any indication of suspending its military -aid to Pakistan, So it appears that India is not going to gain anything from Afghan-Accord. America's policy has become clear.

Just now, some hon. Members made a passing reference to Janata rule. At that time also, we had more or less same foreign policy, but as far the principles are concerned, there were some aberrations in the foreign policy during that time. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has left the house, may be know-

ingly that Panika is about to say something. You may remember that in those days how we were getting closer to America and one of our foreign based ambassadors had to stoop so low. I don't want to mention it in precise terms because that is an unparliamentary language. You might be remembering this also that when Shri Atal Bihari Bajpai was sitting in the guest house of China, the Chinese returned the gesture by attacking on Vietnam. It was due to our distorted foreign policy. Time has witnessed that whenever there was some distortion in our foreign policy. We have to bear its adverse consequences.

Sir, Janata Party changed the foreign policy in practice though they had declared in writing that they would not change the foreign policy due to which we had to face the consequences. So it is imperative that we should remain alert from Pakistan, as also said by our Hon. Prime Minister while addressing the conference of Commanders at some place. From reliable sources, it is known that Pakistan has made much head way in the process of obtaining enriched uranium and also making atom bomb and even then they talk of "no-war pact". So India must review the situation very cautiously and in the present situation it would not be prudent on our part to reduce our military capabilities. An amount of Rs. 130 crores have been earmarked on this score and if need be, we can enhance this amount also. But we want to have good relations with our neighbouring countries and it is a matter of happiness that our relations with China have improved due to the visits of foreign ministers to each other country and this will pave the way in settling our disputes.

I do not want to say anything about Japan, Kampuchea and Vietnam, as the Hon. Prime Minister already expressed his views yesterday in this regard, but just now Shri Bhatia was saying so, I would like to submit in clear terms that the whole world

has supported and applauded the Srilanka accord except our opposition parties and Pakistan. Our intentions are clear. Only our proposition parties and Pakistan has criticised it because they don't want us to be successful. It is necessary that the Sri-Lanka accord is fully implemented so that the Tamilians can live peacefully in Sri Lanka and carry on their business and set up administration of their choice.

Sir, not only with Sri Lanka, but with other countries also, we have good relations. We left the chairmanship of SAARC for Bangla Desh. We are cautious every where. In today's meeting, we hosted 45 nations although it was not our responsibility. Our hon. Minister of External Affairs Shri Natwar Singh and our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserve to be congratulated as they have not given any chance to the world to raise fingers on us. It is the reason that whether our foreign policy is of non-alignment or any other thing, the countries who want peace in the whole world, accepted our leadership and made Shrimati Indira Gandhi the Chair Person and after her, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was made its chairman. The reason behind it is that we never made agreements on the cost of our national interest.

They say that India is pro-communist. Nixon has written in a book that India has got remarkable political achievements. He has also written that India is pro-Russia with regard to economic and military affairs. But it is not so. On the basis of friendship, we only want cooperation for maintaining peace in the world. Our foreign policy is not pro to anyone and if it is, then it is pro-India. The meaning of pro-India is that we aim at to maintain peace all over the world. So India never wants to attack on any other country or to interfere in the internal matters of others and similarly we do not like that any country should interfere in our internal affairs.

[English]

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals of the Foreign Ministry.

As we know, India since independence has pursued a very correct foreign policy which has been appreciated throughout the world. This policy was enunciated by our great leader, the first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It may be said that the same policy has been followed by Indiraji and Rajivji also is following the same policy.

Our foreign policy is not a weak policy. It is a positive neutrality, positive non-alignment. Positive non-alignment means that we don't bow out to any big foreign power; but at the same time we don't hesitate to say the right thing even if it is against the biggest power in the world.

I would like to say that the Natwarji who is our Minister of State for Foreign Affairs has been doing a commendable job going wherever there is need for his presence. I appreciate very much India's support to the African nations. India has been subjugated under foreign rule for a long time. It is very right that we must support all the oppressed nations in the world. That is exactly what we are doing. We are supporting the African nations where there is still the apartheid being practised. Because of their colour there is discrimination. We should give them more support so that in the near future this blasphemy would go away from the world.

We are also following a policy of giving support to the Arab States which I feel is a correct policy as far as we are concerned.

The need for our close relationship with our neighbours is also very much there. I know, we have got good relations with Burma, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka is a good example. I want to tell that our young Prime

[Sh. Tarun Kanti Ghosh]

Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has tackled the situation wonderfully well. Naturally we regret that many army people have died there—no doubt it—but a situation was being created where Sri Lanka could have been one of the biggest conspiratorial ports against India. Shri Rajiv Gandhi stopped that with his foresight and bold leadership.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, it is our great regret that the people of Pakistan do not realise the heart of India. Pakistan was one day a part of India. Pakistani people should know and I want to announce this from the Lok Sabha that we have nothing but a lot of affection and goodwill for the people of Pakistan. Unfortunately the Army Generals, the dictators who are now running Pakistan want to create an anti-India feeling to stay in power. They know that the day the people of Pakistan realise that India is not their enemy; but a real brother, their stay in power will not be there.

It is also so unfortunate that American which is a democratic country is helping Pakistan. We have the greatest respect for the American people. But now we have seen that the American administration and the people of America are two different things. It is so unfortunate that America is giving arms to Pakistan which is under dictatorship and which is not a democratic country against India. Whatever they may say that it is being given against Russia or due to the Afghanistan problem yet even after the Geneva accord they have announced that they will continue to give arms to Pakistan. Why do they want to do it? Is it that they want to continue trouble in Afghanistan or is it against India? We have the greatest respect for the American people but India can never be cowed down by any threat from Pakistan, America or anybody. It is not possible to cow down 800 million people of India. So I would like to appeal to the American administration not to commit the same mistake which was

committed by Nixon in those days when we had conflict with Pakistan due to their wrong strategy in Bangladesh. Today once again I want to make an appeal to the Reagan administration that they are following a wrong policy. They are antagonising 800 million people's goodwill. For what! I see no reason why they should go on doing this. They should stop arming Pakistan. They should not make the peaceful Indian Ocean an arena of conflict. The American arms should not be flown to this region. We want peace. We want brotherhood. We are progressing. We do not want war in this region. We do not have any territorial ambition against any country.

I would also like to say that Pandit Nehru from the very beginning wanted to make friendship with China. We realise today what a great leader he was and what a tremendous foresight he had. If China and India could become good friends then there would be no power on earth to come and dictate terms to us. Unfortunately China did not accept India's friendship. They betrayed Nehru's friendship. Even today they are keeping some of our border land. I fully support Rajivji's declaration that we want to have friendship with China because of China becomes friend of India then Pakistan will lose its strategic stance. Pakistan knows very well that India can never be cowed down but India can be surrounded by China on the one side and Pakistan on the other side and through that they want to create trouble.

Further Pakistan should not create trouble in Punjab. Punjab is one of the most prosperous State not only in India but in the whole of sub-continent and by giving support to the terrorists they are doing more harm to the humanity and to our friendship than any other thing.

The latest development that has taken place in Iran and Iraq war is very unfortunate.

I do not know whether it is right or wrong the shelling by Americans of Iranian oil platforms and the Iranians shelling the American ships but after the American attack Russia has warned and I appeal to America not to escalate the conflict there. This may lead to a bigger conflict. I request the Foreign Minister to take cognizance of it and we must do something to stop this unnecessary man slaughter. At one time our forefathers used to learn Persian. So we must tell our brothers and sisters in Iran and Iraq—once Persia—to stop this madness. If they have got anything they should settle it across the table and have peace in this region

Lastly I would like to say that the policy which is being pursued by Rajivji has the support of the entire nation, has the support, I think, of all the political parties of this country. I fully support what they are doing and in giving my support to the Budget, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P.K.THUNGO (Arunachal West): Sir, I have been sitting right from the morning and listening with rapt attention to the deliberations. I have, for a change, heard from even Opposition benches praising the foreign policy, non-alignment policy. I certainly would like to join with my colleagues in congratulating the Government, particularly the Prime Minister and the External Affairs for pursuing incessantly and fruitfully the non-aligned policy formulated by our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and strengthened by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

I don't want to elaborate about the usefulness of our foreign policy not only for our country but for whole of the human-beings on this earth. I would simply like to pose a few questions before us. While our foreign policy is no doubt one of the best in the world, in the present circumstances, whether we shall have to give a thought to have certain changes wherever necessary? For example, I want to cite the conditions in

Tibet. We must now look back. We must learn from the history that what we committed at a certain point of time in the history, whether that kind of blunders of that kind of things we should go on committing.

In the beginning of our Independence, I think, the committed some blunder in respect of our policy towards Tibet. That's why today we are facing a lot of problems in respect of our relations with Tibet, China and other neighbouring countries.

So far as international arena is concerned our foreign policy has proved very successful. But there are certain drawbacks so far as our neighbours are concerned. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to give a serious thought in this regard.

Inside Tibet, human rights are being violated now. That's why we are facing more and more problems from our northern border. You will be surprised to know that every sixth Tibetan in Tibet has been killed by China. Every sixth Tibetan has been killed because of Chinese atrocities.

We talk very loudly for the interests of black brothers and sisters in South Africa. At the same time, we shall have to think whether this is not the time to speak in the same tone about our brothers and sisters who are languishing in Tibet under the atrocities of China. We have a very good international image so far as our foreign policy is concerned. But if we start giving some kind of doubt to the international community that when we speak about South Africa. When we speak about Palestinians, we are silent about Tibet. So, there may be some doubt in the international communities minds that as if India is playing a dual role or some sort of a double game. Therefore, I urge that in this regard, a serious thought may be given.

[Sh. P.K. Thungon]

I would like to mention about Burma. It is well known to every knowledgeable Indian that insurgence in Nagaland operate from Burmese territory. Insurgence inside Arunachal Pradesh operate from Burma. Therefore, this is high time that we shall have to think very seriously to have proper relationship with Burmese Government and the people of Burma so that our security is properly protected.

I would like to mention a word about Bhutan. In Tibet, there was under-development, regional imbalances and that is why the Chinese Government got the opportunity to say as if they were the saviours of Tibetan people there. We shall have to be careful with our neighbours who are very close to us. There, if people are kept in such a backward area and kept in such an isolation, later on, there may boomerang as we have faced in the case of Tibet. We have been hearing of talks, particularly in Arunachal Pradesh, with China about our international boundaries. After the occupation of the Sumdorong Chu Valley in Arunachal Pradesh, we have been hearing the talks at various places in Delhi and in Peking. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that there is a strong feeling amongst the people of Arunachal Pradesh and not only the people of Arunachal Pradesh but the people those who are in those areas, in those far-flung border areas that as if their interests are not properly looked after by the Government of India. Why should this feeling come up? I would like to suggest to our hon. Minister that when he conducts talks, if possible to take some of the representatives of those areas to the talks. I am told and I am rather surprised that when we had a talk with China, which was after the Sumdorong Chu Valley incident, some of our officers could not even pronounce the name properly. I do not know whether it is right or wrong, I demand an explanation from the hon. Minister in his speech. And on the other side of the

table in the talks, our officers were humiliated by saying that how can it be your land when you cannot even pronounce the name. If these are the things which really humiliate our nation or our position, we cannot even demand properly. I wish it is wrong. If it is wrong, I will be rather happy.

I would like to make one point about the Macmohan Line. Only two days ago, a statement has come out from the Vice-Premier of China stating that they do not recognise the Macmohan Line. I would agree with him. Why should they recognise the Line? When the Macmohan Line agreement was made, when the agreement was signed, at that time it was not China, it was Tibet who signed it and who recognised it. Therefore, when the question of Macmohan Line comes, the question of Tibet again arises. These points have to be kept in mind when we start talking across the table, at whatever level it may be.

Sir, now I would like to mention a few words about Nepal. We have very good relations with Nepal. Nepal and India are the only two countries where the people can go freely and can work freely in both these countries. Unless we are very careful the world is advancing very fast materially and in all respects - I would like to make a word of caution that unless in pursuing our policies in respect of Nepal we are careful, perhaps some of them may try to score a point.

Lastly, because I am not in the habit of fighting with you and you have already rung the bell, I would like to talk about the background of the humiliation or the insult that the Chinese are perpetrating on us. The Hon. Member, my Hon. colleague has very rightly pointed out about the 1962 invasion by China. It is known to the nation that because of their treachery we had lost Pandit Nehru. He could not recover from the shock he suffered. After that there are series of insults that they have perpetrated on us.

So far as I remember, I came here in 1980 as a Member of Parliament. One of our Members was to be sent in a delegation to China. Our Speaker's name was proposed and China refused to give visa stating that as Arunachal Pradesh was within China, our Speaker was a Chinese and so he did not need a visa. This was a real insult.

After that, in 1982 when the ASIAD took place, the people of Arunachal Pradesh sent a team of Lion dancers. Then they objected saying that this Lion dance was a Chinese dance.

After that again the Sumderong Chu Valley incident took place.

Then in this August House we passed a Bill giving Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh. And that also they objected.

Recently they have again objected about the McMohan Line.

So, what are we going to do about all these insults? Are we going to quietly sit and pocket all the insults? I would like the Hon. Minister to take a serious view of it. We shall have to by hook or crook take back our territory. Even an inch should not be given to them. We must take back the Sumdorong Chu Valley.

Many members have mentioned about Pakistan. Sir, it is known that they are sending arms to the terrorists in Punjab. It is known that they are sending their people to help our terrorists. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, what are we doing? Then we are seeing everything and we have got every possible proof, what are we doing? Even Gen. Zia is again and again telling lies. Their Prime Minister is also telling lies to our Prime Minister. What are we going to do? We shall have to think very seriously. If they can send terrorists inside our territory, can't we send our terrorists there? Sir, what I

meant was that I do not want further escalation. In what way are we going to tackle this situation? That is the main point. We are suffering from various problems created by our neighbours. So, I think it is time we shall have to give a serious thought.

At the end, Sir, I would like to go a little further away from India. I had an opportunity to visit a few countries in Latin America. They are very good friends of India and they look to India as the leader of the Non-aligned Movement. Therefore, they have great expectations from India. I would like our Hon. Minister to give a serious thought to this aspect also, so that, though they are located very far away, we can still have more cultural and trade relations. We must have more and more economic and cultural and other mutual programmes.

At the end, I must again thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Since you have rung the last bell, as a disciplined member, I must sit down.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):
Mr. Chairman Sir, let me heartily congratulate the Hon. Member from Arunachal Pradesh who has just now completed his speech, for his very practical approach and for stating the hard truth in this House. The debate on foreign affairs attracts lots of pious platitudes and pulpit sermons. We Indians are very emotional and we wax eloquence about great principles of Dharma right from the Buddha onwards. But our foreign policy is expected to be result-oriented. Everybody knows the twin objectives of the foreign policy. The first is to improve the national security environment and lessen the tension on the borders and to lessen the defence problems. The second objective is to increase our trade, commerce business and industry with all other countries. If we judge our foreign policy on the basis of these twin objectives, we will certainly be able to have a realistic assessment of our success or

[Sh. E. Ayypu Reddy]
failure

15.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let me not make a long speech. I may pose some of the important problems. The first problem which my predecessor has touched is our relations with China. Last Year, it was admitted that China had occupied a portion of Arunachal Pradesh, that is the Sumdorong Chu Valley. We were very apprehensive that they might be going to occupy much more. In fact, they did not recognise Arunachal Pradesh as a separate State. Now, it is very astonishing to find that there is not even a mention as to what you have done with this occupation of a portion of Arunachal Pradesh by China. You have not mentioned anything about it. You have simply glossed over it. You have merely said that you have entered into a trade pact amounting to 150 million to 200 million dollars. Why should we gloss over this important aspect?

Then with regard to Bangladesh, last time also, the problem of the Chakma refugees was there. Now what is your answer to this? You have stated that the issue of the Chakma refugees in India was raised, but no agreement has been reached regarding their repatriation to Bangladesh. Is this the reply that we expect of you? What are you going to do about the repatriation of these Chakma refugees? What concrete steps have you taken or are going to take? There is no answer so far as China and Bangladesh are concerned.

May I also ask a question about Tibet? Do we have to have certain set of standards for some countries and yet another set of standards for some other countries, as far as suppression of human rights are concerned? Are we not going to apply the same

standards to all and in particular to the suppression of human rights in Tibet? Don't we have even a single word to utter? Don't we have the courage to utter that word against the suppression of human rights in Tibet?

Next I will come to the Ceylon problem. Your revelation that Prabhakaran was paid—regarding this you have not explained anything. I expected some sort of explanation from you. But there is no explanation whatsoever, in the report given to the House,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : I made a detailed statement in the House.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Then, when are we going to get it? Recently the Prime Minister told in a Press Conference that as soon as the elections in Ceylon are held, the problem will be sorted out and the Army will be withdrawn. There must be a timetable for this. We expect that our IPKF will come back to India in a time schedule and in a time frame. We do not want to become unpopular both with the Tamilians and with the Sinhalese. A greater stay there is likely to earn for us no goodwill. Therefore our object must be to withdraw our IPKF as urgently as possible.

Now I will come to Afghanistan. It is very big question though we welcome the Geneva Agreement. The question mark over Afghanistan is as big as it was previously. In fact there was a statement by General Zia-ul-Haq that Najibullah would be overthrown and Mujahideen will take over Afghanistan. So far as India is concerned we are not able to see any sort of relief. During the last eight years on account of Russian occupation there, we have been paying very indirectly a heavy price, because Pakistan was being armed to teeth by the USA. The next result being, we have to increase our Defence preparedness and go in for more sophisti-

cated arms. The burden was borne by us. This problem is not going to be lessened on account of Geneva talks or Geneva Agreement, because USA itself has not given any assurance that it is not going to send arms to Pakistan. On the other hand, today morning, there was a question regarding supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan, such as AWACS and other aircrafts and it was admitted that America is supplying the finest weapons to Pakistan. It continues to do so. In fact now it has proclaimed that Pakistan is a surrogate of USA. You see the position here. So far as Pakistan's foreign policy is concerned, it is paying its dividends all round. It is able to hunt with the hound and run with the hare. It has been able to get the maximum benefit from all.

Now Pakistan's policy of hate India is paying dividends to it. It won't give up. Our trying to bridge or trying to have diplomatic talks or trying to arrive at some sort of a settlement with Pakistan have totally ended in a failure. Why? It is because of hate India policy which is being preached and practised by Pakistan. It is paying dividends. They are getting the biggest and mightiest help from USA. They are going to continue that policy. Now the Geneva Agreement proclaims Pakistan as a surrogate because a guarantee was given by USA.

16.00 hrs.

At the same time, Pakistan is an Honourable member of the non-aligned movement. It is non-aligned. It is having good relations, is a member of NAM. What is more, it has become the favourite of USA, and Uncle Sam is prepared to tolerate anything for Pakistan. Even if Pakistan is sitting on the neck of USA and tries to take away nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon technology from USA, they are not going to mind it. They are not going to object to it. That has become very clear, because except one Senator Glenn, no other person seems to

have taken any objection to Pakistan going nuclear and manufacturing nuclear weapons. So, what are the practical changes of your policy, so that Pakistan's hate-India policy does not pay it dividends? China is also encouraging Pakistan, because so long as it goes on practising a hate-India policy, it will be a favourite of China also. At the same time, all our Gulf country friends are going to help Pakistan. Mr. Kabuli was saying that India's prestige in the Arab countries is far bigger than the prestige which Pakistan and Bangladesh are having. Quite right. I agree with him: we must maintain our relationship with all the Arab countries, and improve them.

But so far as Pakistan is concerned, unfortunately we are not able to cope up with their diplomacy; and you have to find a way-out; and we must be in a position to tell the world and tell all those people who are encouraging Pakistan to hate India and practise the policy of hate-India, that it will not pay, and India will not tolerate such a pursuit of Pakistan's foreign policy.

We are very happy that we are trying to improve our relations with Japan. Japan is a force to reckon with. In fact, it is the economic giant of Asia, and it is absolutely necessary for us to improve our trade, technological, industrial and commercial relations with Japan.

With regard to NAM, I am very sorry to say that it is not able to play an positive role. For instance, in the Geneva Agreement there is no mention about NAM. What is NAM doing now? In the fight between Iraq and Iran, nothing concrete has been achieved by the NAM, though both Iraq and Iran are members of NAM. Similarly, even in bringing about the Geneva Agreement, we never heard anything about NAM. What are the relations of NAM to the active intervention of American in the Gulf war? Tension has been created very recently by America's

[Sh. F. Ayypu Reddy]

directly intervening and destroying the oil platforms of Iran. What is the reaction of Government of India, and what are the reactions of NAM countries? Are they intending to meet; what is the stand they are going to take with regard to bringing about peace and to preventing intervention by this Super Power in the Gulf war?

With regard to keeping Indian Ocean a zone of peace, unfortunately, the conference is yet to take place—in 1990. We have to make every serious efforts and see that the Indian Ocean is kept a zone of peace.

Some of these problems, especially with our neighbours, have to be looked into in a realistic way. While we are admitting that Pakistan is trying to destabilise our country and there is a clear proof that Pakistan is interfering and trying to destabilise our country by bringing disorder and anarchy in Punjab, I appreciate what my predecessor has said that we must do something of the type which they are trying to do; we should try to pay them in the same coin. Though it is a reaction which an ordinary Indian or an educated man may not like to have, that would be a reaction of an ordinary India. So, something has to be done so as to prevent Pakistan from bringing anarchy in India.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghaziपुर): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and besides, I would like to express my views on the foreign policy.

Sir, much have been said about Pakistan in this August House. The Government of India has its own policy about Pakistan and in our country there are two schools of thought with regard to it. One school of thought propounded the policy of firmness with Pakistan and the other advocated leni-

ent view to be taken with Pakistan. Such views have been propounded in this August House but both of them recognise the military dictatorship in Pakistan, not the people of Pakistan.

It is regretted that neither of the two schools of thought appreciates the feelings of the people of Pakistan. Everyone say that we have deep relations with Pakistan and we have been divided only forty years ago. We are brothers, but inspite of this deep relation, our country is not recognising the facts regarding the hardship the people of Pakistan are facing, the administration which has been forced upon them and they have no voice in it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far we will not give recognition to the feelings of the people of Pakistan and support their movement for democracy and extend our moral support, our relations with Pakistan cannot improve. It has been our experience that our relations with Pakistan was found to be strained whenever there was military dictatorship in that country. It is because the military administrators in Pakistan who create an atmosphere of hatred against India in their country and draw a very fearful picture of India before the people of Pakistan in order to remain in power in Pakistan.

Our relations with Pakistan were found to be very cordial, whenever there was democracy in that country. We always had good relations with the democratically elected Prime Ministers in that country. It is only when democracy is restored there, our relations with that country will be good. Otherwise we cannot maintain cordial relationship with the people of that country. We are very close to each other and appreciate the sentiments of love and warmth that we have for each other. There cannot be two opinion about it. There cannot be other example of peace and harmony between the people of two different countries in the world

than that of Pakistan and India provided democracy is restored in Pakistan.

'The same is the case with Bangladesh. We are as much close to the people of Bangladesh as we are close to the Pakistani people. Prior to 1947, formed part of one country, we all belonged to that country. But situation in Bangladesh is as worse as it is in Pakistan. Bangladesh also has been placed under military regime on the line of Pakistan. The people of that country are also struggling for the restoration of democracy in the country. The people are raising their voices against the military junta. We have a special commitment with Bangladesh. We played a very important role in the independence of that country. We made them independent and restored democracy there. Now it has been captured by military dictators. The kind of relations we had at the time of democracy in that country are no longer the same now with the military administrator. Our relations with both Pakistan and Bangladesh are not good. We can have good relations with these two countries only when democratic Governments are formed there. We should, therefore, extend our full support to their agitation which they have launched for the restoration of democracy.

It should not be forgotten that India, Pakistan and Bangladesh taken together are called a sub-continent which is our common heritage. It is on this land that we started our freedom movement and it is on this land that we started our struggle for the restoration of democracy a century ago at different places, such as Dhaka, Lahore, Calcutta or Madras, even prior to establishment of Congress Party, which has completed 100 years of its coming into being. We had started our struggle for the restoration of democratic traditions. This is a legacy to the jointly shared. We are forgetting our brothers who are being suppressed by the military junta and we are behaving with them in a manner as if they are aliens to us. Techni-

cally, it may be a separate country in terms of the international law, but can we ever forget our common lineage, common history and the heritage of freedom movement that are share jointly .

I want that we should extend out full support to the people of Pakistan and Bangladesh who are trying to restore democracy in their respective countries .

The second thing I would like to say is about China. A lot of things is said about China. We sometimes hear that Indo-China relations are improving and sometimes we hear that they are not. The wound inflicted on us by China by attacking on us in 1962, has by now healed up but it has left a permanent scar on us reminding us from time to time that as large as 1000 kilometres of our land is still under illegal occupation of China which makes us to groan for it. Any citizen of India will groan for this loss. What the Government is doing in this connection? What are we doing in this regard? Sometimes we read in the newspapers that India is holding talks with China. A few days ago our colleague, Shri Thungan had said in Arunachal Pradesh that the Chinese troops have intruded into the Indian territory. We did not pay much attention towards it. There is no harm if we can maintain good relationship with China and solve the border disputes through bilateral discussion. I would, rather, welcome this measure. But if they go on disgracing us, rejecting our proposals and taking unilateral action on borders, how far it be tolerated? How long will we go on doing this. Does the Government of India not remember that as large as thousand kilometres of our land is in illegal occupation of China. What reply will we give to the people of India

We make tall claims about our foreign policy. I also welcome it. But what action we are going to take to retrieve thousand kilometres of land now lying in Chinese posses-

[Sh. Zainul Basher]

sion. While the Hon. Minister of External Affairs gives his reply, he should spell out the measures the Government of India proposes to take to retrieve thousand kilometres of our land from Chinese possession so as to satisfy the whole country.

I would like to say a few words about Sri Lanka. A contingent of army is still present there. We had to send our army to that island under the compulsion of India-Sri Lanka Agreement because we were left with no alternative. We all welcome the steps taken by the Government in this regard. But we should withdraw our troops as early as possible. To-day we find that we have been placed in a position where neither Sri Lankan Government, for whom we sent our army, nor the L.T.T.E., of course it is not unexpected on their parts, is welcoming us. The Government of Sri Lanka, for which our army made a sacrifice, for which the Government of India did a lot, is not supporting the action of the government of India. The statements made by them in this connection is very derogatory and disgraceful to the people of India. Whatever we say, they contradicted it. It is contradicted in some form or the other either by the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, or by the any other Minister or the President of Sri Lanka, Mr. Jayawardane himself.

It was all right that we took the responsibility to restore peace in Sri Lanka. Now as soon as peace is restored there, it will be in our country's interest to withdraw from that island. It will not be in our country's interest if our army is allowed to prolong further. After all, U.S.S.R. also had to leave Vietnam. No army of a country can stay in alien land for a longer period. It will have to face humiliation if its stay is lingered on in the alien land. It will, therefore, be in the fitness of things that sooner we withdraw our troops from Sri Lanka, better it would be.

With these words, I again support the

foreign policy. At the same time I congratulate those officers of the Ministry of External Affairs who are working abroad. Their work is good. I have a word of praise for the sacrifice they are making and for duty they are performing under very odd circumstances in foreign countries in order to implement the foreign policy of the Government of India. I congratulate all of them for the same.

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

It is very good that India is following the policy of Gautam Buddha.

"Nahin Vairen Vairani
Samdanti Na Kadachana"

In spite of the fact that the situation and circumstances have changed, yet India is following the policy of non-violence. In spite of the fact that India is getting provocations from the neighbouring country, India is following the path of non-violence. The two basic features of India's external policy have been *Panchsheel* and Principles of non-alignment. I appreciate them very much. But the Government should take into consideration the changing situation and circumstances. Non-alignment is a very good thing. Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India. Can our Government take the test how many countries in the non-aligned movement are ready to say that the Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India? I have a feeling that so many countries will not come to our rescue.

Mr. Kabuli was telling about Israel. But he never came to the point how far Pakistan is giving trouble to India. I believe, it is not Pakistan that is having enmity with India. It is something like the Headmaster through

the class teacher. Pakistan is a class teacher and headmaster is somewhere else. Had the headmaster not instigated, this class teacher could not have the courage to go against India. Therefore, only the Buddhist philosophy in the changed circumstance cannot work as I feel, Buddhist country like China attacked India in the year 1962 and India could not save itself from that attack. Buddhism, I think, is not to be taken as a basic philosophy in the changing situation and circumstances. I repeat the word of Tulsidas:

"Bhaya Bin Hoi Na Preeti"

Love and Lovliness cannot come without fear. In politics, vice, virtues lamp and lion should go together. We the Indians have to be prepared liked Bhagwan Krishna. We should not only have lotus and *shanka* in our hands, flute in our mouth but also *chakra* and *gadda* in our hands. Unless and until we have *gadda* and *chakra* in our hand, I feel that India is not going to have regard and respect. We see that everywhere we are being browbeaten. The creator is browbeating the creator, that is, Bangladesh is browbeating India. Here I give some figures. The figure of aid to Bangladesh is Rs. one crore, fifty-one lakhs, and that of loans it is Rs. eight crores. You know that Chakma problem has not been solved. The Chakma refugees problem is still there. Yet you are going to give loans and aid to Bangladesh. Are we not doing that at the cost of India? I fail to understand, Bangladesh is giving you the refugee problem and yet you are giving them loans and aid.

Now I come to Nepal. Nepal is our very good neighbour. But when China attacked India in 1962, Nepal could not have a word to say that it was wrong. Yet you are going to give Nepal the aid of Rs. 21 crores and the loans of Rs. 25 crores. I do not object to this. You may give loans and aid to Nepal or Bangladesh. But what is Nepal doing to us?

Day before yesterday, Mr. Rajhans raised a matter under rule 377. He said, our vehicles are not allowed to pass over the barrage which has been constructed by India in the territory of Nepal. Our vehicles are not allowed to pass over that barrage. Our buses and trucks are allowed to pass only when they pay toll at a very exorbitant rate. Therefore, I do not object to the loans or aid to be given to Nepal or Bangladesh, but the interests of India must be kept in mind.

Jawaharlal Nehru was a very great man. You will appreciate that just one kilometre ahead of the Indian territory, Kosi barrage was constructed and like that, Gandak barrage was also constructed at a short distance from the Indian territory, in the territory of Nepal. But our Indian interests are suffering their like anything. Even the Minister is not allowed to pass over the barrage without keeping the flag down. This is the way Nepal is behaving with India. I do not mean that I object to the basic features of our foreign policy. It is very good—non-alignment or panchsheel, or whatever you say. But the interests of India must be kept in mind.

Lastly, I will say one thing. I will quote one line of Kennedy: "The best way to prevent war is to remain prepared for war." We must remain prepared for war at any cost, but we must not go down and get demoralised. Let us stand on our own legs and see that Indian is defended at any cost and India must act in such a way that it is appreciated all over the world.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you for providing me time to speak on Demands of Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The foundation of our foreign policy was

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh] laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. While in jail, he had written a book "Glimpses of the World History". I had the opportunity of reading this book while I was in jail. I find that our foreign policy is based on the views expressed by Panditji in the above book. In the year 1917, Jawaharlal ji propounded a new theory in the world that the labour struggle will be very helpful to the world and it will be helpful to the national movements started in India to remove the Britishers from Indian soil. Our country's foreign policy is based on this principle. This policy was formulated by that great man and we are treading on the path shown by him. There are no two opinions about it that the policy of non-alignment and peace has raised the prestige of our country. Except for two years, the Congress Party has all along been in power in the country. During those two years, the power came to the hands of some other party. During this period they did not extend any help to the Government of Kampuchea. They did not recognise the Kampuchea Government. But as soon as Indira Gandhi's Government came to power, it immediately gave recognition to Kampuchea. There can no other better evidence of our policy of non-alignment than this. It shows how strong our policy of non-alignment is. Though there are only two super powers in the world yet it is only due to our non-alignment policy that the Geneva treaty was signed and it is a fact that the said treaty reduced tension in the world.

The third thing I would like to say is the issue of Afghanistan. As regards the presence of soviet troops in Afghanistan our non-aligned country has all along been saying that the U.S.S.R. should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, if Afghanistan does not indulge in any conspiracy. When the question of withdrawing the troops came to reach a final stage, two Defence Ministers came to Pakistan and they strongly said that even if the U.S.S.R. withdraw its troops, they will continue to supply arms to Pakistan. It amply

shows that there was a conspiracy to supply arms and it has nothing to do with the presence of soviet troops. These imperialistic forces are afraid of the policy of non-alignment and engaged in creating instability in our country. The forces are working through Pakistan. I, therefore, request the Government to further strengthen our non-alignment policies. It is a great thing that we are leading the non-aligned countries. It is due to that we come across such good developments in our country.

Some other problems like the Sri Lanka Problem are also there. At a time when communal forces and separatist forces were present in that Island, the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was signed. In accordance with the provisions of that accord, the Peace Keeping Force had to be deployed there to stamp out these forces. Our peace Keeping Force is working to give the Tamils their rights. We hope that our army will achieve success in its task before returning to India and the Tamils will get their legitimate rights. The report further reveals that sincere efforts are being made to hold Indo-China talks. The whole country is looking at the date on which such a meeting will be held and this problem will be solved. I do not want to say anything special. Therefore, I conclude here.

[English]

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Sir, our foreign policy has stood the test of time and I think that the best test of pudding is in the eating. With a little modification I would say that the test of the pudding is in the number is in the number of purchasers or buyers.

As you see, two-thirds of the world has accepted our policy of non-alignment and this perhaps is sufficient proof that our for-

foreign policy is based on sound reason and sound footing.

Sir, our policy is based on non-aggression, non-interference and we do not think and we do not desire of extensionism. These are the bedrocks of our policy. Of course, during these 40 years of Independence we have been trying to solve our problems with our neighbours and with others through negotiations. But there are certain problems which have not subjected themselves to negotiation and one of the problems is that of China occupying 40,000 square kilometres of our land. Twenty-six years have passed and still the land is in the occupation and we have not been doing anything for that. Yesterday, an Hon. Member who was a Foreign Minister also, pleaded for peace, peace at any cost, meaning thereby that we should seek peace China even if they do not agree to return the 40,000 kilometres of land. I think this is an advice of imbecile passivity, imbecile acquiescence and I do not think that of course we can continue to follow such an advice and continue to accept this advice. Here the question of the honour of the land is involved. If that land remains with the Chinese and we acquiesce in it, naturally it mars our sense of self-respect and honour. So, if we have to deal with China, naturally for the time being of course I don't think there is any possibility or any option of entering into an armed conflict. That, of course, I do not think, I do not support of course that armed conflict is a solution. But what I think is that negotiations cannot go on for ever and there is a time, of course, when the time for negotiations runs out. At that time, of course, we have to take some action and what type of action can be, in my opinion, the military power that we have to build up and that alone is the solution. As long as China knows that in comparison, they are greater in number and they are stronger in power and they have a nuclear power, as long as they understand that India is weak, of course, they will not agree to any proposal. You will see,

during the last week, the Chinese Vice-Premier said, we do not recognise Meghalaya; let there be some concession on both sides. I do not think, of course, we can go by their words. We cannot take face value of their words. The last experience and the past experience has been, we have been crying for friendship, for brotherhood, we cried hoarse, Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai. But we were betrayed. So, we should take lesson from the past experience and we should know that Chinese are not reliable people and they can be cheating in words. So, as a matter of fact, what we should do is—of course, we cannot rely on their words on hints given by the Chinese authorities. As I said, the only solution, of course, is to build ourselves stronger so that China also realises that we can by force, take the land which they occupied for the last 26 years.

The main policy is regarding American, our relations with America. When we take that into consideration, we have to see, what is the role of America in the world politics and what are their objectives in the whole world. In my view, the Americans have a dream of world domination and they have been trying to do this. That is why, they are spreading their tentacles throughout the world. Their tentacles are visible in the Indian Ocean; their tentacles are visible in the Gulf and everywhere. In Africa also, their tentacles are visible. You see, their policy is world domination. Alexander was the first person who dreamt of this policy and after that, it was Bonaparte Napoleon who followed this policy. Hitler was the third person. Now, it is the American President who follows the policy with the same idea and same view to dominate the whole of the world. Their policy and method is little different from what the other people did. They followed the policy of military action, military domination. But America follows the policy of neo-imperialism, imperialism of new type, economic imperialism through loans, through military assistance and through debts and by subju-

[Sh. Vir Sen]
gating countries by proxy. This is the policy which, of course, we have to see, in relation to India also. This is the policy which they are adopting with regard to India also. What I say is, America, according to their policy, want every nation—weaker or developing nation—to come into their fold, to toe their line. If they do not toe their line, whichever party refuses to toe their line and refuses to serve their interest, they are against it. They would like to topple the Government...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI VIR SEN: For some Members, you have given one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: it is according to the time available. What I mean is that American policy with regard to India also is that of an attempt to subjugate India and it is not directly, of course; it is indirectly, through proxy and through Pakistan. They are arming Pakistan not with a view that Pakistan is going to fight with Afghanistan or with Russia but their covert intention is to arm Pakistan so that some day they can fight and subjugate India through Pakistan. Pakistan is being armed to the hilt with a view that some day, they can attack India. This aspect of the question should be taken into account when the Government of India considers its relations with America and Pakistan.

America is engaged throughout the world in destabilisation, subversion and toppling of Governments and instigates rebellion. You will see that they are not only instigating rebellion but they are feeding rebellion, feeding Nicaragua, feeding contras and supplying arms and ammunition. They are aiding Mujahideens, rebels of Afghanistan who are located in Pakistan. These are the methods they are adopting and they sometimes go into direct action against Libya and India. During the last few

days, they have taken direct action in the Gulf also.

Sometimes they say that they stand for democracy. But, they do not stand for democracy. They support dictatorship. They do not stand for human rights. They contribute to blood-bath in several countries and they take international law into their own hands. They throw the principles of international law to the winds. It appears to me that with the Americans behaving as they are doing now, the international law has to be rewritten in a new form. This is a very dangerous things. America is behaving like a gangster and a bully boy. Wherever there is disagreement, America is exploiting the situation. Now, their covert action has been abandoned and they are coming forward overtly, explicitly and evidently. This is a dangerous development and I think that in our relations with America, we will have to take into consideration these things also.

American policy is governed by their own interests and their interests are of paramount importance to them. What are their interests? In my view, their interest is, first the sale of arms. They want to keep their weaponry industry alive and that is why they are supplying arms to all the countries wherever they are and in this sale of arms, they do not hesitate to supply arms even to those countries with which they are belligerent, for example, Iran. They clandestinely sold arms to Iran and they transferred the profits to contras. This is the morality they are showing.

We have to be very cautious in relation to American and we have to deal with them whatever our diplomatic language may require. We may call them friends. We may address them in any way but in the heart of hearts, we must know that they are hostile to us in every respect and this hostility will some day show through Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI VIR SEN: Now, I would leave the other things.

What I would like to say is that these two Treaties, the INF Treaty and the Afghan Treaty, have been acclaimed by the world. We have also contributed to the execution of these Treaties. What I feel is that Mr. Reagan's tenure had been barren; there was no achievement in the seven years of his term; he was very anxious that something should be achieved during his tenure; that is why, he was keen that some sort of Agreements should be made and he entered into these Treaties, the INF Treaty and the Afghan Treaty. This was his necessity, his need to keep his name in the history that he had done something.

On the other hand, Mr. Gorbachov has been exemplary and masterly in his diplomatic art; he has come off with flying colours and has shown exceptional clarity of thought, a clear vision of objective and a clear and realistic appraisal of world problems and their solutions; he has shown himself to be real peace-maker, a master diplomat; I think, with the achievement he has made, he has qualified himself for the award of the Nobel Prize for Peace.

In the end, I would like to say one thing. Of course, we have been dealing with Pakistan. Pakistan has been thwarting our efforts for peace and friendship. The Prime Minister has indicated yesterday also that they have been thwarting out efforts for peace. Then what is the solution? In my opinion, some sort of a modified Monroe Doctrine should be applied; our Government of India should apply this modified Monroe Doctrine. In the Monroe Doctrine President Monroe had said that if any outside country interfered with American neighbouring countries, then America would come to their rescue and

help. I think, in this way, if we declare that we shall come to the aid of every country in the sub-continent whenever it is attacked by any other country or whenever it is in economic crises or any other crisis, if we declare that we shall come to their aid in such a situation and we shall arm ourselves in such a way that we are able to support them and give them succour in their hour of need, if such conditions are created, if such a declaration is made, then some sort of a solution can be found to our problem with Pakistan. Otherwise, there will always a confrontation with Pakistan, and Pakistan is playing in the hands of America; this problem will always remain.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join in the encomiums that have been showered on the foreign policy of our country. Except for one speaker yesterday and one speaker today, almost all the Hon. Members from all sides of the House have rightly appreciated our foreign policy and the progress achieved by our foreign policy. It is founded on very solid foundations laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that is, our foreign policy will centre round 'quest for world peace'. It is not as if it is only centering round the security environment of India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru never envisioned our foreign policy as something like a turtle withdrawing its limbs so that it can only protect its own interest. We are committed to contribute to the struggle for world peace, the non-alignment. Non-alignment genuine; not in the sense of criticising one power and another power alternatively; but non-alignment by strengthening the forces of peace as against the war mongering forces in the world.

The foreign policy, as has been rightly said, represents the conscience of our coun-

[Sh. Haroobhai Mehta]

try. So much so, it has the solid foundation in the hearts of the teeming millions of our country that even during the short interval when some other parties, ruled and the Foreign Minister belonged to a party which had a congenital preference for imperialists, despite certain clandestine efforts, they could not change an inch in our foreign policy. The foreign policy laid down by Panditji and strengthened by Indiraji has been given a great leap forward by our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This is particularly the year of our achievements, at the height of our achievements. The INF treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States where in India has contributed is one of the achievements. Many people who cannot see the progress of India even though they belong to this country have said that India has not contributed. But I am reminded of the words of His Excellency the Soviet Ambassador in India that the foundation of the Treaty between the United States and the USSR was laid in Delhi and that is in Delhi Declaration signed by our Prime Minister and Mr. Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union. There was also an initiative of India in Afghanistan, in Harare and in various other places. Wherever oppressed people needed the assistance of enlightened people, India has given the leadership.

I am afraid therefore that certain narrow views are sought to be advocated on our problems with our neighbours and this should not be highlighted further. Our policy even with regard to Pakistan was, as stated by Madam Indira Gandhi in these words, 'if you think that our interest conflicts, then you can have one agreement or hundred agreements; but we will not have peace'. We believe-India has believed and India does believe today-that our interest-i.e. Pakistan and India's interests-are largely the same. Our major problems are the problems of poverty, of the economic backwardness of

our country and the incessant efforts of the foreign powers to pressurise us.

We all know, and most of us have been involved in the freedom struggle what deliberate attempt there was to create friction within ourselves. In order to weaken the freedom struggle they knew that if all the religions and all the castes kept together then their unity would create a strength which no one will be able to move, not even the great British Empire. But they knew also that they could divide us on any issue-whether it was language or religion or anything else and then they would have a chance of defeating us. That is why their effort was to create differences.

Madam Indira Gandhi speaking to this House on July 31, 1972 said, after partition they - that is imperialists - could not do it in the same manner. Therefore an attempt of those forces who were interested in keeping our subcontinent weak was to see that the confrontation should continue between various parts of the sub-continent, so that we would be more involved in this sort of quarrel than in tackling the basic problems and trying to become strong in ourselves.

This is what we have to study. Where this is the State of Affairs, do we permit it or should we say 'Enough of the traps of others'. Today we must realise what is in our real interest's. There is no doubt that the real interests of this country, as of Pakistan lie in peace between the two countries.

I am sure, the same pronouncement made by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi also forms the basis of our foreign policy even as regards Pakistan. Unfortunately Pakistan does not see reason to the extent that Pakistan still continues to have certain evil designs on our territory.

On 6th February a Minister from Pakistan - i.e. the Minister for Rural Development

from Sind - came to Gujarat and at Gandhinagar he said that Junagad still belongs to Pakistan and we don't recognise Junagad as a part of India and we shall continue to show Junagad in the map of Pakistan, since the problem is before the UN. This evil design of Pakistan should be exposed and contained.

We don't have any enmity towards any neighbour. Similarly, as regards China several people have advocated a belligerent policy. But I don't think that our foreign policy is so fragile or so brittle that negotiations would impair it and that we should resort to arms and friction for each and every problem. Negotiations and peaceful efforts are the strengths of the foreign policy. Therefore I support the policy of India in the matter of China on our border crisis.

Our quest for world peace is not just aimed at establishing world peace for the sake of peace. Our efforts for peace are also related to development. As Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said a war is a negation of development.

17.00 hrs.

So also Pandit Nehru said and our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also said that the importance of disarmament lies in efforts of development of the world. Any expedition on arms is negation of development and, therefore, we should continue to strengthen our support for disarmament accord. I must congratulate the Government on its awareness and alertness on various problems as, for example, Israel. It has shown promptness and fortitude in condemning aggression by Israel on Palestinians. Our Government very promptly condemned the murder committed by the Israel Government on the second in command of PLO. When our Tennis team was to be sent for Davis Cup to play on Israel land I had earlier written to the Government that we

should not send the team in view of the affairs there. The Government was prompt enough to declare that our team will not go in the present situation. Similarly our Cricket team was not permitted to go to Bangladesh when 21 opposition parties there had demanded that the Cricket tournament should not be held in the situation.

My submission, therefore, is that our foreign policy which has been acclaimed all around should be developed and I wish God speed to the Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs in further expanding the advance of our foreign policy in the interest of world peace.

THE PRIME MINISTER (Shri Rajiv Gandhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had an illuminating debate with many valuable and constructive suggestion and I would like to thank all the Members who have participated constructively in the debate.

There is a broad national consensus on the principles and objectives and on the way we conduct our foreign policy. Despite differences that occur in detail the main constituents of our foreign policy have been re-affirmed and re-iterated a number of times. The main constituents have a continuing relevance in today's world.

Sir, the world is changing very rapidly, especially international relations, in the last two or three years. New attitudes are developing, new ways of thinking are springing up and all this will pose new challenges to all countries in the world especially countries like India who play a significant role in international affairs. In such a situation, one cannot remain mired in the past. One must remain flexible. But at the same time one's basic principles and fundamental ethical perceptions must be rock steady on the postulates on which we have based our foreign policy.

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

At one time we were regarded as immoral and impractical when we based our foreign policy on an ethical foundation. Today, this has changed. Now the world is accepting the indispensability of non-violence, of freedom from nuclear weapons and of disarmament. Today, the world accepts that there can be no real, complete development if truth is not unburdened of the weight of bloc interests and spheres of influence. The world is coming round more and more to our way of thinking, in seeing humanity as one without segmented interests, in celebrating and accepting the diversity of different peoples of this earth. Countries which were highly suspicious of peaceful coexistence, are today talking of peaceful coexistence and not of deterrence.

During these years, since our foreign policy was given a firm grounding by Jawaharlal Nehru, the world has started coming around to our world-view. And this is evidenced most recently by the Delhi Declaration, which was signed in November 1986, affirming non-violence and nuclear disarmament. It is being affirmed by the logic of reversing and ending escalating nuclear weapons development.

The SIX-NATION INITIATIVE was started with Indiraji in May 1984, at a time when the dialogue between the major powers was at a standstill, at a time when nobody thought that the tensions could come down. But by the efforts that she made, by the continuing efforts of the SIX nations in the FIVE-CONTINENT INITIATIVE, by the continuing efforts of all those involved in disarmament, by creating the atmosphere, the right atmosphere in the world, we have, for the first time, seen the dismantling of nuclear weapons after the signing of the INF treaty.

We have seen tensions coming down, especially amongst the major powers, and an acceptance of different socio-economic

systems. We see, for the first time, a little light for a true international democracy developing and moving away from a bipolar world.

This is the time for us to look ahead to a world where there may not be nuclear weapons, where disarmament will have taken place. We have to safeguard ourselves against new developments which could pull us back into the same competitive arms race. Beyond nuclear weapons, we must see that there are no other means of mass destruction developed. We must see that new dimensions are not added to the arms race and, equally important, we must see that no highly accurate conventional weapons are developed, what we have termed 'surgical weapons' in the FIVE-CONTINENT INITIATIVE, weapons, which used effectively, could remove the entire leadership of a nation without causing widespread damage but still causing complete chaos.

So, is the time to start thinking of how we can start controlling these things and putting things on to a new track. We need new structures of international cooperation. We need a really effective United Nations system, restructured to reflect international democracy and sovereign equality. We need international cooperation based on the recognition of one common family of human beings, an inter-dependence of interests, and the symbiosis of growth in the South with stability in the North. We need a world order based on the insights and values of Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir, coming to South Asia, we have, on a number of occasions, reiterated our commitment to friendship and cordial and cooperative relations with Pakistan. We entertain the warmest sentiments for the people of Pakistan, with whom we share much in common—language, music and literature. We have a common history. There is no ill-will towards the people of Pakistan.

We wish them well. And, therefore, we greatly welcome any exchanges at the people's level—visitors, tourists, students, journalists, trade unionists women's groups. At every level, we would like to see many more exchanges. We seek inter-action with the new generation who have been born and who have grown up as Pakistanis but whom Pakistan policies have kept distanced from a personal knowledge of India. Peace between Pakistan and India is peace between their peoples.

To promote such contacts and build cordiality in the Shimla spirit, we have proposed a number of steps. I do not want to give an exhaustive list but I would like to read out some. We proposed a Treaty of Peace and Friendship. We proposed an agreement for non-attack on nuclear facilities, we have proposed discussions on new ground rules on the border. We proposed an MOU on hijacking. We proposed an MOU on air space violations by military aircrafts. We proposed expansion of private trade. We have proposed a move to a non-discriminatory trade regime and the MFN treatment. Indo-Pakistan joint ventures have been proposed. Exchanges of writers, of intellectuals, exchanges of media, cultural exchanges, troupes, films, drama, music, dance. We have proposed exchanges of books, periodicals and newspapers. We have proposed many other confidence-building and risk reduction measures, as may be mutually agreed. We have proposed the easing of travel restrictions. We have proposed cooperation on drug trafficking and terrorism. Unfortunately, we have stuck with very unsatisfactory responses from the Pakistani side.

On the other hand, Pakistan forestalls people to people programmes. They pursue what is very obviously a nuclear weapons programme. They assume hostile postures in areas such as Siachin. They allow their territory to be used for the support, sustenance and sanctuary of terrorists and sepa-

ratists. We have informed the Pakistan Government that our Home Secretaries—The Home Secretary of Pakistan and the Home Secretary of India—must meet to discuss the sudden increase of terrorism on our borders. We must have good communications between our two countries at various levels. On the military side, we already have a hotline. Perhaps a hotline is needed between the some Secretaries also to see that any tensions that build up can be defused and reduced as soon as possible or immediately.

We had one such hotline between the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan and the Foreign Secretary of India. But, at their request, it has been dismantled. We would like to have it restored and put back so that tensions, if they build up, can be reduced quickly.

I hope that we can get on quickly to genuine and sincere normalisation of our relations. A prosperous, stable Pakistan, with its independence, sovereignty and integrity fully assured, is in India's national interest. We would like to see a Pakistan like that.

A little further West, in Afghanistan, we welcome the Geneva Accord. It should lead to a cessation of interference and intervention in Afghanistan. It should lead to the return of refugees. The Agreement in Geneva has opened a window of opportunity for peace and stability in Afghanistan, assuring its independence and sovereignty and its non-alignment. We have played our role constructively and quietly in facilitating this process. We regret that Pakistan did not respond to our invitation for consultations. We could have made things a little smoother, perhaps.

In our view the best guarantee of peace, stability and non-alignment in Afghanistan is a strong Government in Af-

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

ghanistan. And, we would like to see a strong Government in Kabul. We have vital stakes in this. Therefore, we are inviting President Najibullah to visit India to discuss all aspects of the post Accord situation. We wish the people of Afghanistan an era of progress, reconstruction and rehabilitation and we pledge our support to this endeavour.

Sir, our Agreement with Sri Lanka was universally welcomed as the only basis for a fair and lasting settlement in Sri Lanka; a settlement meeting all the legitimate needs and demands of the Tamils; an Agreement that strengthens Sri Lanka's unity; an agreement that meets our security concerns.

In the last 9 months the IPKF has stopped the conflict between Tamils and Tamils. The IPKF has stopped the conflict between the Tamil militants and the Sri Lankan army. The LTTE has been disarmed - a large section of the LTTE has been disarmed by the IPKF.

Near normalcy has been established in the North and we are moving towards normalcy very rapidly in the East. The Sri Lankan Government has released most Tamil detenus and has framed legislation for provincial councils. For the LTTE we keep channels open. We welcome them to join the political process and to test their standing in the democratic process.

Sir, in South Asia, SAARC has been moving very well and it is moving rapidly. We are very satisfied with the progress. SAARC is reaching new potentials and establishing a good framework for relationships in South Asia. A Member has raised the question of SAARC being used to settle bilateral issues. I would like to make our position very clear. SAARC is not a bilateral forum and we will not use it to sort out our bilateral issues. We have direct contacts and we deal directly on bilateral issues.

Sir, with China we have been endeavouring to improve our relations. We are building a climate of trust, looking for a new and productive phase in our relationship. We recognise that the process of normalisation is complex. The border question needs peaceful negotiations. It needs mutually acceptable outcomes and we need to keep in mind the national sentiments in both countries. The maintenance of peace and tranquillity on our borders becomes vital while we talk of long term settlements. We are strengthening cooperation in many fields with China. We are glad that the efforts to normalise relations have been welcomed by all sections of the House. We have accepted, in principle, that I should visit China on their invitation.

Our relations with Japan have advanced significantly. I have had a large number of meetings with their ex-Prime Minister Nakasone, when he was Prime Minister and after. And on this visit to Japan, I had a very long meeting with Prime Minister Takeshita. Japan is now our largest bilateral donor of official development assistance. It is also our third largest trading partner. We except an increase in Japanese investment, in joint ventures with Japan, and in technical collaboration with Japan.

On my way back from Japan, I stopped over in Vietnam to meet the new leadership that has taken over. Vietnam is a true and sincere friend of India, with whom we enjoy shared values, shared principles and many shared geo-political perceptions. My visit reaffirmed the strong historical ties between the two countries. We have established a strong political understanding with the Vietnamese leadership, an understanding to promote all round cooperation in economic, social and cultural development, an understanding that will strengthen and safeguard the forces of peace and stability in Asia.

We had talks about Kampuchea. As you

are aware, Sir, India has been active in trying to find a solution for the problems in Kampuchea. We are playing our part. We hope the talks between Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen will be resumed soon.

There is an important role for the ASEAN countries. I hope that they too will come forward and play that role. Our relations with the ASEAN countries are progressing smoothly. We have increased economic, commercial and other relations. The Prime Minister of Singapore visited India a little while ago and I have visited Indonesia and Thailand. We have long-standing ties with Malaysia.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Gulf War continues. We have persistently deplored this fratricidal conflict between two non-aligned countries. We have remained in close touch with both. We have endorsed the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598. The negotiating process to implement the Resolution has been undermined by the resumption of the war of the cities and by the resort to chemical weapons. We deplore the intensification of the Great Power naval presence. The incidents in the Gulf involving US warships are becoming more and more serious and we urge the utmost restraint on all sides. The need of the hour is statesman like caution, reversing the escalation and promoting a negotiated settlement.

In West Asia, our support to the Palestinian cause the PLO is historic and consistent; and dates back to our freedom struggle. We condemn the brutal behaviour of the Israeli forces in the Occupied Territories. The recent cruel assassination of Abu Jihad is also an act that will only escalate tensions in the area and will make it more difficult to normalise matters and to find a solution. The situation is critical and brooks no piecemeal approach. I believe there is growing support for an International Conference on the Middle-East. The Palestinians have an inalienable right to self-determination and we support them in that right.

ienable right to self-determination and we support them in that right.

Moving to Central America, we support the Contadore process. It has led to the Guatemala Peace Accord in the middle of last year, which should lead to a just and lasting settlement ensuring the right to self-determination, independence, security and integrity of all States of the region, free of interference and intervention from outside.

There is much evidence of the growing affection and shared perceptions and concrete support from Latin America to India, despite the long distances that separate our countries. I must make special mention of the genuine efforts that Denial Ortega has been making in Nicaragua to bring about peace, to uphold the independence of Nicaragua and to strengthen non-alignment in the region.

Our relations with Peru have improved tremendously during these past years. Peru is blazing a new trail in Latin America. Argentina and Mexico are partners in our Six-Nation Initiative and we are working unitedly for disarmament. We had a lot of co-operation between Brazil and India in the GATT negotiations. Because of our unity and like-mindedness we were able to have our way and swing things in favour of the developing nations. We must expand our co-operation with Latin America to a level commensurate with the great interest and sympathy for India in Latin America.

Our relations with the USSR have been traditionally close and warm. These are now expanding at an unprecedented pace, improving qualitatively to new levels. Special mention must be made of the new thrust in increased trade and economic co-operation, and especially in science and technology co-operation that we are starting up. The Festival of India in the Soviet Union and the Soviet Festival in India have been great successes.

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

We are looking forward to General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to India in November this year.

We have been steadily improving our bilateral relations with the United States since Indiraji's visit in 1982. The United States is now our largest trading partner with growing scope for increased economic co-operation and technology transfers. We have been holding useful consultations on international and regional issues with the United States. On defence matters, our concentration is on high technology with a view to strengthening our self-reliance.

Our foreign policy is based on the basic postulates given to us by Gandhiji, of one humanity, of non-violence and of speaking the truth. On one humanity, we have fought for ending the divisions, the narrow walls that we have built. We have fought for ending *apartheid* which has spawned colonialism in Namibia. We have fought against invasion, subversion and destabilization in Southern Africa that *apartheid* is causing. Our response to the challenge is seen in the AFRICA Fund. Forty-five countries have responded, and pledged over a quarter of a billion dollars, including Rs.50 crores from us. Several donors, including India have initiated projects.

Increasing recognition of the Non-aligned Movement is taking place in the world. At one time it was called immoral. Today, it is accepted by all nations. The principles and practices of non-alignment are seen as the only path for assured peace, stability and prosperity in the world. We have grown from a small minority to an overwhelming majority; and even those who are not in the Non-aligned Movement have started talking the non-aligned language. We must maintain the unity of the movement, because that is what will give us

strength.

In the economic field, the irrational world order is harming development in the South, and continued prosperity in the North. We need a new consensus on an economic order, a new consensus on development and a cooperative world order.

India has been fighting for disarmament, nuclear disarmament, from long before it was fashionable. The INF Treaty is a historic step in this process, but it must be remembered that it is only a first step. A lot more needs to be done. Much must be built this process. To make further progress, we must work towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound programme. We must include all nuclear weapon powers in the process. We must see that weapons, nuclear weapons, do not extend into new dimensions. We must see that there is no development of other weapons of mass destruction or surgical weapons. We must replace doctrines of deterrence by doctrines of peaceful co-existence.

In 1988, we conclude the 40th year of India's independence. We also begin the birth centenary year of Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of our foreign policy. His vision was much in advance of his times, but it is getting world-wide recognition today, a quarter of a century after his death. We are the proud inheritors of an ancient civilization whose basic precepts are the source of our foreign policy. We have remained steadfast to Jawaharlal Nehru's vision. There are new challenge and new prospects and new possibilities ahead. We have to abide by our own principles, but interpret them anew to suit evolving circumstances. We shall work towards peace and amity in our neighbourhood and the resolution of regional conflicts. We shall work for human rights and justice in the world, for international democracy among sovereign equals, for cooperative world order, for one humanity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Minister of External Affairs together to the vote of the House.

All the cut Motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums of not

exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No.23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs"

The motion was adopted.

Demand for Grant for 1988-89 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988		Account of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
23	Ministry of External Affairs Ministry of External Affairs	69,26,00,000	15,50,00,000	334,72,00,000	77,50,00,000

[English]

Ministry of Steel and Mines

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos.67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House

whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any

[Mr. Deputy Speaker] discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the

Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demands Nos.67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines."

Demande for grants for 1988-89 in respect of Ministry of Steel and Mines submitted at the vote of Lok Sabha

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for grants on Account voted by the House on 18th March '1988</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for grant submitted to the vote of the house</i>
1	2	3	4
	Ministry of Steel and Mines	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
67	Department of Steel	8,60,00,000	108,24,00,000
68	Department of Mines.	19,69,00,000	37,77,00,000
		43,01,00,000	541,23,00,000
		98,43,00,000	188,84,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri B.B. Ramaiah.

SHRI B.B.RAMAIHAH (Eluru): I rise to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. This is one of the important items for the development of our country. Today the progress of any country in the world is gauged by the production of its steel. Steel has become one of the important items right from the smallest sector to the largest sector. Taking even a small item and going upto the defence requirement like the biggest gun and other things, steel is very essential for their manufacture. Even the construction of houses, dams and any type

of work today depends upon steel. Unfortunately, India, in terms of steel production, is the lowest. It ranges between 15 and 18 kg per capita whereas in Japan it is 629 kgs; in West Germany, it is 549 kgs; in USSR, it is 570 kgs; in USA, it is 508 kgs; and it varies like that in different countries.

The progress of any country and its economic development depends on how the production of steel goes up. If we go back to the history of steel in this country we will find that in 1948 India produced 1.2 million tonnes of steel whereas Japan produced 1.8 million tonnes of steel. Whereas in 1982 India could not reach the target of 110 million tonnes of steel, Japan had succeeded 100 million tonnes of steel. This is the historical

development that has happened in the last decade that has passed through. The reason why I am telling the House about all these things is to show how we are going about the production of steel inspite of our having resources. The essential resources for steel industry are iron ore, coal and limestones. Having all these things available in this country and having a lot of man-power available in this country, we are unable to reach the targets. We are not able to achieve these requirements for the development and progress of this country. If you look at the demand, by the year 2000, as per the estimates of the planning people, it will be 22.5 million tonnes and our achievement may not be even 17.2 million tonnes as per the calculations available with us. That shows that there will be a gap of 5.3 million tonnes by the year 2000. And, that shows the requirement of concentration and utilisation and the resource mobilisation for this industry which is very essential. In fact, my idea is the above demand is much lower than what is required. In fact, we want to support the steel industry and develop it much faster and we need the resources for the progress and prosperity of this country.

There are some more factors. Look at China. They are producing even more than 47 million to 50 million tonnes of steel. We are not able to progress even at the rate at which China is progressing. That shows what is our growth orientation. In the figures that are available for steel production from SAIL for 1986-87 it is 6.31 million tonnes of saleable steel; for 1987-88 it is only 7.24 million tonnes of saleable steel. Of course, for TISCO it is coming to about 1.93 million tonnes and for electric arc furnaces may be it is about 3.00 million tonnes. But whereas you can see the profitability in steel is around Rs.159 crores in 1985-86, and—I do not know why—there is a decline in 1986-87 coming to Rs. 52.81 crores. That shows that there is some inefficiency in the production

of steel which requires a little bit more concentration then development.

In fact, the utilisation factor is one important factor and also the up dating of technology and the manpower position. If you look at the utilisation factor, for Bhilai it is 77 percent, for Durgapur it is 65 per cent, for Rourkela it is 89 per cent, for Bokaro it is 75 per cent and for TISCO it is 65 per cent. That shows the main factor for development of the existing plants itself is more important and we need to strengthen these things. As per the recommendations of the recent committees, it is seen that we need at least Rs.1500 crores per year for modernisation, improvement and development of these steel units. I hope; that the Government will take proper initiative and they would improve on these aspects.

If you look at the demands, for 1987-88 we need about 12.5 million tonnes of steel and 1.76 million tonnes of pig Iron, where including the probabilities, the provisions you make for imports, comes to 12.53 million tonnes of a steel and 1.47 million tonnes of pig iron ingots. And we have to spend every year, as per figures available, about more than Rs.900 crores for import of steel.

As I mentioned earlier, we have tremendous resources of raw materials for steel industry. Unfortunately, we have still to depend on imports and waste more amount of money for the import of steel. If you look at the development of any country, as I mentioned earlier about the major countries, the major factor of profitability and the progress on the steel side is very important.

I have a few more figures available with me which reflect upon the energy requirements in the Indian steel industry today which is between 9 to 16 Dega calories of energy per tonne of steel. The same thing, outside the country is 5 to 7 Dega calories of energy per tonne of steel.

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

The blast furnace utilisation is also a very poor in this country and it is one of the most inefficient ways of operating the blast furnaces. If things were to be put in a different way, manpower requirement, and production—as per the available information with me—the man year production is only 68 ingot steel tonnes whereas in Japan it is 400 and in Korea it is 600 ingot steel tonnes per man year.

For a long time the steel produced in India is supposed to be the cheapest in the world; but unfortunately it has gone up so high now that today ours is a very expensive steel—more than in any other country you can see.

Look at these various other factors that are required, on the aspect of these mini steel plants. Today they are able to produce excellent alloy steel, high carbon steel or any other special steel. They require more modernisation and efficient type of furnace. If only Government gives more encouragement, then the smaller capacity plant can operate more efficiently and fill up the gap, so that we need not import it from outside.

Coming to the Vizag Steel Plant, as I mentioned earlier, why are they inefficient and cost of production is so high? Though the estimated cost of the Steel Plant was Rs.2,250 crores, the revised estimated cost rose to Rs.7,500 crores. I can really understand, what amount of gap between the estimated cost and how much it reaches at the end. I can tell you this will cost much more than that. Right from the beginning, if you take into account the interest on the investment in Vizag Steel Plant, then it will become much higher. But, of late they have revised the whole thing and they have estimated to reduce the various plant productional objects, and estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores with low saleable steel and more pig iron. Though this estimate says that by the

end of this year, the first phase of the plant will come into operation, I request the Hon. Member to confirm whether it will go into operation by the end of this year, full capacity should be reached by the end of 1990, and if it requires more funds to be allocated. In 1985, they only allocated Rs.250 crores for Vizag Steel Plant and we have made it very clear that the Plant will never see the light of the production even after ten years and the cost of the steel would go up because our administrative cost is going on increasing every year, and the amount of money that goes to the project is so little. Luckily, they have revised the allocation to Rs.750 crores. We hope at least, we will be able to reach the production at the first stage by the end of 1988 and in 1990, we hope to reach the full production capacity, as per the revised plant outlay. Still, a lot of things are required for Vizag Steel Plant. They have taken over about twenty thousand acres of land, unfortunately the compensation was not paid properly so far. As per the calculation, 9,188 people have been displaced and they have been promised that they will be rehabilitated and given some jobs. Out of them, only 1418 persons have been given employment and more than 7,000 persons, who have been displaced, have not been given jobs so far. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter and see that some justice is done to those people, otherwise they will have to face a lot of difficulties. Even though they have been displaced several years back, they are yet to be given some jobs.

Coming to the various other development along with steel, the iron or, coal and lime stone have to be transported economically. For the Vizag Steel Plant, you may have to import coal and lime stone, and the rest of the things will have to be mobilised. The finished steel also requires transport facilities. That means, the Railways also should be strengthened along with this. That is why, steel industry alone cannot be identified along with other requirements; may be

the requirements of finance on the one side; technological improvement on the other side; transportation and communication facilities required for the development of steel industry. As I mentioned earlier, it gives one of the largest potentiality for absorbing manpower, because so many ancillary industries are required; either to supply, or finished steel for utilisation of various purposes. Even today, if you want to strengthen Defence, I will suggest that steel should be first improved, especially the quality of the steel. We are spending a large sum of money for importing those items. If we improve our technology and also the quality of the steel, then we can produce a lot of items to meet our defence requirements and we can strengthen our country in all respects.

Coming to the mining side, I would only like to make a few points. The NALCO is doing quite good. The development of bauxite has improved well and the new alumina has developed. We were able to develop the export market instead of imports. We have given some initiative to Zinc and Lead industries and various aspects for the development of copper. But, still all these require a lot more facilities. The mining industry, as I said, requires a lot of special consideration. The people who are in backward areas where mining is done, require employment, quality of treatment and special facilities. At many places they do not have proper and real requirement of normal life conditions like medical requirements, health requirements. Other consideration for those people is essential. I hope, the hon. Minister will also take some of these aspects into consideration.

Mining requires a special type of equipment which needs more modernisation so that people should not be exposed more to undesirable type of climatic conditions. Ecological facilities and climatic conditions that are required, should also be taken into consideration. I think, unless we take up

these things, the condition of the country and development of steel will not improve. Look at the Salem steel plant. It produces special type of steel. May be, we want expansion, modernisation and development. Earlier we thought that this had already been approved. Unfortunately, in the Seventh Plan very little sanction is there. I do not know whether it will be completed in the Eighth Plan. Today we are importing lot of special steel and special alloy steel. That is why, we want to see not only the production of ordinary steel but special alloy steel and special stainless steel. This is the most expensive item that we are importing and spending a lot of money outside thus straining our scarce foreign exchange reserves. I am sure, the hon. Minister will take more interest and get more sanction than what we have provided today, if required. We always give full support so that we can strengthen and develop the industry and the per capita income along with these things. I hope, the Minister will take these things into consideration and see that it strengthens the economy.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY
(Hindupur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to set up Vijayanagar Steel Plant which is pending since 1970 to utilise the vast deposits of iron ore available in Bellary-Hospet area in Karnataka.](1)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to increase the funds for Vijayanagar Steel Plant from Rs.10 crores to 200 crores.](2)

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to check rise in prices of steel which has adversely affected on small scale industries and housing.](3)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for reducing the cost of production of steel in the country.](4)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to increase production of steel so that import of steel is reduced considerably.](5)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to give employment to persons whose land was acquired for construction of Vizag Steel Plant](6)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the capacity utilisation of steel Plants.](7)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for achievement of target of saleable steel in public sector steel plants.](8)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to reduce losses sus-

tained by public sector steel plants.](9)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to allot sufficient funds for Vizag Steel Plant so as to complete it as per schedule.](10)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for more funds for modernisation and expansion of steel plants.](11)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for a comprehensive policy document on the development of minerals.](12)

"That the demand under the head of Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite steps for establishing a bauxite project in Andhra Pradesh](13)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need of more financial assistance for better exploitation of Ramgiri Gold Mines in Andhra Pradesh](14)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for speedy development of diamond mines at Vajrakarur

in Andhra Pradesh.](15)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for adequate arrangements to export iron ore at cheaper rates from the Goa Port.](16)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for nationalisation of all mines owned by individuals.](17)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for better exploitation of minerals in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh](18)

* "That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for a thorough geological survey of minerals resources in the districts of Anantapur and Cuhddapah in Andhra Pradesh.](19)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for speedy exploitation of mineral wealth in Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh.](20)

SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to set up Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka, the foundation stone of which was laid by the then Prime Minister in 1971.](21)

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to take over the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravathi, Karnataka by the Steel Authority of India Limited.](22)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for modernisation of Bharat Gold Mines and Kolar Gold Fields, Karnataka.](23)

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to take adequate safety measures for the mine workers in Bharat Gold Mines and Kolar Gold Fields.](24)

SHRI B.R.BHAGAT (Arrah): Steel is the backbone of India's economic development. It is not only very vital but it is the base of the entire industrial structure in the country. It is the dominant public sector. It is the main motivating force in building up the infrastructural base for the industrial development of the country. The well being of steel, how it is being managed, on its development depends the entire growth of the industrial sector. Steel is consumed by not only the basic industries, the capital goods industries

[Sh. B.R. Bhagat]

but by everybody. Its consumption signifies the agricultural development and development of irrigation potential in the country. So, steel as an input, goes into everything. Therefore, the well being of steel is vital for the development of the economy. I am glad that the House is exercised over it. In the last few years the development of steel industry in the country has gone through a very difficult period. Today we have turned the corner. We are again on the forward move. In 1984-85, the growth rate in steel industry in our country was 14%. That was the highest in the whole world. If you compare with Japan, if you compare with China or if you compare with Korea, you will find that their growth was around 10%. But in one year, in that particular year, that is, in 1984-85, it was 14% in our country. Earlier, we had a slack position and if you see the various demand factors and supply availability, there was a depression in the growth of steel. That was mainly because of the limitations, constraint of demand and because the country's advancement is based on economic growth and because there was ups and downs, particularly after 1966, the result was that the production in steel plants had deliberately to be cut down. Each steel plant was carrying large stock and they could not dispose of it as per schedule. This had resulted in slackening the investment factor. But during the seventh plan, care was taken. There was a fresh appraisal of the demand factor and the availability and after going into the correlations between the two, a new programme for additional expansion of the various steel products was considered. In Bhilai the expansion programme for 4 million tonnes was started in Bokaro a little more than 4 million tonnes was to be produced and similarly in Rourkela and in Durgapur where a special steel alloy plant was started for production of more steel. In other places also integrated

plants were installed and they started production of steel.

Now, in regard to the steel plant at Vizag, the hon. Member was dwelt on that plant. But it is true that it was started in the year 1971, the foundation stone was laid then but because the period came where the demand constraint was there, the whole investment pattern in steel industries changed. There was a period of inactivity. It was not a deliberate action. But when you know that the existing unit were carrying large stocks—there was a poor demand situation, constraint situation—there was slackening investment position. But once a decision has been taken now, it is going to be continued with full swing. The report suggests that it is going on in a rather planned manner. The programme of construction of the Vizag Steel Plant will go on and we hope because of the new technology involved, because of the new methods, the new higher improved technology involved—even though the capital cost has gone up—something like Rs.8000 crores will be invested in this plant. Earlier when it was planned, the cost was estimated only Rs.2300 crores or Rs.2500 crores and in between, at one time, the idea was to reduce this. The Experts committee went into it and now they said that it might go up to Rs.5000 crores at that time and then they said it would cost Rs.7500 crores. But the latest estimate is that it will be around Rs.8000 crores because of the general product-mix, the technology involved, the raw materials required for the production, beneficiation and the new technologies involved in the production of steel. It is hoped that there would not be any more time and cost over-run in this. This is the new factor that is involved and I am particularly happy that this is not only in Vizag Steel Plant but in other also. But since the new Minister has taken over this Ministry, he is known for his dynamism and practical approach to this problem and his excellent relations and his giving imparting momentum is different. In

the working, if you see, you will know and I 18.00 hrs.
will come later on tommorw. You can sure
that this dynamism is being appreciated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can
continue tomorrow.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, April 21, 1988/
Vaisakha 1, 1910 (Saka)*
